CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Parton-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Parton-on-
Number with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free.
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VOL. X. NO. 191. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

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		3—0—0
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STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—
HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. No. 9.
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
19th August	KASHGAR X ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,902

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.
X KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,000
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
19th Aug. ..	SOUDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
17th August ..	BANKURA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
18th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
20th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd ,, ..	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan v/a Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
† Yojia Maru ..	K. Ohno	6,735	6 Aug	20 Aug
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada ..	6,943	16 Aug.	25 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	5,191	16 ,,	26 Aug
Akita Maguru ..	Y. Kotoni.	2,817	28 Aug.	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakura Ma ..	J. Fujisawa	5,343	27 Sep.	Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4382.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajahmandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Delhi	Secunderabad
Dhulia	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Erode	Sholapur
Guntur	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Sukkur
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Surat
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tellicherry
Hubli	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	20,45,920	0 0
Reserved Funds	17,20,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRAMARINO

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street,
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street,
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quclimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
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Acting Manager.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

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CHAIRMAN.
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
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6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
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H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
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Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
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Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
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For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE or to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C1188

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THE SHILOTRI BANK. LTD.

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5% P. A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director, Girgaum Branch.
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Managing Director.

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

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W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE AT MIDDLE COLABA.
On TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at sea side Villa Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture rich glass crockery and plateedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets parian and terracotta figures, Japanese and China vases, wall and table cloths, reclining sofas and easy chairs, large and small writing tables glass door silver and books cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, water colours and oil paintings, rich curtains, hat stands rocking chairs, cane furniture, black wood carved furniture, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Lt. C. Greenford and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA AND MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

Under Instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Mr. Kisonchand Rasiklal, Khand Bazar.

On account and risk of Mr. Manilal Vadilal.
1004 Bags White Java sugar (T. M. O. and or similar) ex s.s. "Rajah."
On account and risk of Mr. Chunilal Lalloobhoy. 2500 Bags Mauritius crystal sugar ex s.s. "Eugene Grosos."
The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required. at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Wednesday the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Mr. Kisonchand Rasiklal, Khand Bazar.
On account and risk of Mr. Kisonchand Ambalal of Khand Bazar Bombay.
372 Bags White Java Sugar (T.M.O. and/or similar) ex. s.s. "Rajah."
The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonded warehouses.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE.

at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSEDJEE ROAD, DADAR.
Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard time) sell by public auction on the premises by order of the surviving Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mor[illegible] Dewoobai widow of Keshav [illegible] the undermentioned property [illegible] Power-of-Sale reserved to the Mort[illegible] an Indenture of Mortgage dated the [illegible] of July 1916 and expressed to be made [illegible] Bai Dewoobai widow of Keshav [illegible] Haldanker (since deceased) of the [illegible] and the Mortgagees of the other pa[illegible]
All that piece or parcel of land [illegible] and Tax Tenure but now redeemed from [illegible] ment of the cess containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty five square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 243 New No. E. and F/3912 Old Survey No. 366 and New Survey Nos. 13 and 14/1445 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 4306 (2) and 4306 (3) and Street Nos. 666A and 666B and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, at Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsetjee Road on or towards the West and South by a public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Ramkrishna Rowji Jawale and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor's heir Janardhan Keshav Haldanker. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagees at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A HARDWARE SHOP AT NAGDEVI STREET, KASAI MOHOLA AS A GOING CONCERN TOGETHER WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AND THE RIGHT OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP.
Under instruction from N. H. Mocs, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2258 of 1922 (Gulamhoosein vs. Mohamedally) Messrs. BENEET & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Nagdevi Street, Kasai Mohalla, No. 83. The hardware shop as a going concern with its right of occupancy and together with its contents such as large lot of Iron Nails, Hooks, Hinges, Buckets, etc., etc.
Also after the above sale at Nagdevi Street Mr. Abdulabhoy Faizoolabhai godown a large lot of buckets, iron circles, brushes, scale with weights, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sales.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1927.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, PEARLS, BRACELETS AND SHARES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mortgagors, Messrs. Moolchand Parshotamdas Multani Shroff and pearl merchants of Barbhai Moholla, the undermentioned articles:—
1 pair diamond bracelets.
55 diamonds about 15 carats.
425 pearls about 25 chavas.
35 shares of Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
62 shares of British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.
500 shares of Union Bank of India, Ltd.
100 shares of Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Ltd.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 14th August, 1922.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A TYPIST for an insurance office. Apply Box No. 8452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4607

WANTED.—Experienced HINDU CLERK on Rs. 35 p. m. Write fully to Post Office Box No. 401, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—Energetic, CANVASSING and SELLING AGENTS for our locks, knives, etc. B. V. & COMPANY, Cutlers and Lock Makers, etc.
A 4604

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A smart PARSI TYPIST for a mercantile firm. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8451, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4606

WANTED—A MANAGER for a daily newspaper office, sound in accounts and organisation and experienced in the line; pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 8446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4550

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR for Jaya Arogya Hospital, Gwalior. Pay Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 350 with free moderately furnished quarters. Applications with testimonials and references be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior, C. I.
A 74037

WANTED.—An experienced and reliable MILLER to run 8 sack plant of Midget Maxima Flour Mills and a Mechanical Engineer having experience in Cruide Oil Engine. Shall have to run 80 B. H. P. Ruston Hornsbye. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms of agreement and pay expected to:—Messrs. THE PANJAB AND KASHMIR FLOUR MILLS, Rawalpindi, Punjab.
A 13977

WANTED an experienced SETTLEMENT OFFICER for Udaipur State. Pay according to the qualifications. Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the following address. None, who has not held independent charge of settlement of some big district or a big Native State, need apply THE MAHAKMA KHAS, Udaipur, (Rajputana).
A R4407

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. RAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED—For the National College, an M.A. in Economics to teach higher courses in that subject. One not knowing the vernacular, Hindi or Urdu (the medium of instruction and examination is in the vernacular), and not holding the tenets of the Congress (the institution is under the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee), may not apply. The selected candidate will have to join early in October next. Applications should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Kaumi Mahavidyalaya, LAHORE.
A C14012

...UATIONS WANTED

...FOR EMPLOYMENT.—A First ...s Mechanical Engineer, having ...experience of the line for 13 years ...ugh understanding in plans etc., ...situation in any mill. Apply Box ...443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4573

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R7360

TO LET—"MAHERALI VILA" newly coloured and furnished bungalow in Versowa with a garden. Apply Gulamhusen Patel, c/o Bandali Ismail and Co., 230, Khadak, Bombay.
C R4524

TO BE LET at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Line Station, airy block for High Class Hindoos.
C R4561

TO LET OFFICE and SHOWROOMS on BALLARD, PLOTS. Partitions suitable to tenants will be made, if necessary. Please apply for particulars to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4457

TO BE LET for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, upper floor of "Sacklat Villa," at Clemland Road Worli, next to the Chapel. Living and dining room combined, 3 Bed Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchen and store rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply SACKLATWALLA BROS., New Queens Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.
C R4540

TO BE LET.—Spacious GROUND FLOOR behind Byculla Club Road, near Sankli Street, admeasuring about 22,000 square yards, a pucca built building, suitable for cotton godown or a garage or warehouse. Rent very moderate. Apply PREMIER STORES and MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY, 42, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R4568

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots large quantity. Good opportunity fo those breaking their houses. Apply Post Bo 9090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

HOTELS, ETC.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.
MUSSOORIE.

ONE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM. available for paying guests. Apply RESIDENT.
R4585

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. a. charges included. Apply T. MACKAY, Duff Dunoar Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Mackay, Kulu.
GA R4428

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. Grapes.
GA C13585

NON-PERIAL, late season mangoes, very sweet, delicious and big size at Rs. 9 per 100 and Rs. 5 for Rs. 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. Genuine healthiest mango. Lichi Grafts 5 years old at Rs. 25, 3 years Rs. 20, 1 year Rs. 13, wholesale rate for 1 year Grafts at Rs. 75 per 100. Packing Freight extra. Orders with advance essential. Catalogue sent on one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, Darbhanga Estate Garden, No. 3, DARBHANGA.
GA C13993

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
K C13938

FOR SALE.—NEW LOOMS, 36in. Willian and Mill make. Ready delivery. Apply to Box No. 8453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4608

FOR SALE—32 double ROLLER GINS and COMMINS Cotton Baling Press in one lot or separately, write to LALA MADHUSUDAN DAYAL, Hapur.
K R4586

1 MARSHALL'S K Class Expansion value Heater 26 H. P. complete fittings, 1 Flour Mill 14in. Plate. Engelberg Hullers. Shellers. Cones. Graters. Elevators. In fact complete set Rice Mill without Boiler. As good as new, hardly ever used. Outturn 1200 Bags daily. Also Barnet and Foster's Ether Ice Machinery. Abundant Stock Shaftings, Bearings, Pulleys. Scrap Irons. Apply "HARDINGS," Fort, Vizagapatam.
K R4559

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOKALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior commercial courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4564

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Beautiful GLASS SHOWCASES, ALMIRAHS, TABLES and other useful furniture. Apply:—TOP FLOOR, KRISHNA BUILDING, opposite Empire Theatre, Hornby Road.
N C14035

FINANCIAL

WANTED FINANCING PARTNERS for a well-established firm of old Share and Stock Exchange, having monthly income of rupees ten to twenty-thousand in brokerage only. Apply to Box No. 8453A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R

SPORTS.

LIKE MAGIC!

RACING EXPERT'S fancies again materialize and yielded a nett profit on the following—Viola, Marmion, Jovial, Olivine, LIKE MAGIC, Tarvie, Arclight, Khaboor, Braganza. Terms from Post Box 593, G. P. O., Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MALABAR TIMBERS—26th Varieties of well seasoned timber always in Stock in the log as also cut to order, suitable for House Building Flooring, Planks, Boat Building, Bridge work Railway Sleepers, Furniture and Mining purposes, etc. For Samples and descriptive list Apply to R. MANACKJEE, Timber Merchant, CALICUT.
T C13932

FIRE-PROOF STEEL CASH BOXES, to be fixed on table and almirah, invaluable for document and jewellery. Small and large sizes. Prices moderate. BOSS STOVE DEPOT, near Empress Cinema, 64, Lamington Road, Bombay.
T R4565

KASHMIR GOODS—The best of all Indian Doncgal Tweeds manufactured of the soft natural wool of Kashmir, Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds by 24 ins.). Genuine lotus honey Re. 1 per tola. Silk embroidered leather hand bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Chapli with leather socks, Rs. 6 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir.)
T R4493

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!—We supply coal from Jharia and Ranigange coal field collieries at reasonably cheaper rates. We guarantee regular supplies.—Forward contract made. Have agencies at Aligarh, Rai-Bereilli, Allahabad, Delhi, Mirzapur, Muttra, Bulandshahar, etc., etc. Enquiries solicited from bonafide consumers. A. K. MAITRA AND CO., Post Box 2362, Calcutta. Phone 1045 (Cal.), Telegrams "Mayrun."
T 14038

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONTRACTORS to equip and supply 2,500 ELECTRIC LIGHTS to the Congress Pandal and Khadinagar at Gaya during next Congress. Apply with terms: B. DAS & CO., Consulting Engineers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4592

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R2761

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

TENDERS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half-year ending 31st March, 1923, for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on the dates specified:—

Particulars of Tenders.	Date of opening Tenders.
1. For the supply of articles of provisions and hospital necessaries to Royal Indian Marine Vessels in Bombay Harbour	17th August, 1922.
2. For the supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores at Bombay	24th August, 1922.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post.
The quotation must be shown in words as well as in figures, and total at foot of each page duly completed.
The names of Tenders must be typed or hand printed on the first page of the tender form.
All samples required must be supplied free of cost.
For particulars see Notice No. 6679/Est., dated 14th July, 1922, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 26th, 27th July and 3rd, 10th and 17th August, 1922.

(Sd.) H. M. SALMOND,
For Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.
C13739

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of beltings of sizes during the eight months from 1/8/1922 to 31/3/1923 the same to be delivered on the dates specified against each item in the tender.
2. Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m., on Friday, the 25th August, 1922.
3. Samples should be furnished by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 18th August, 1922.
4. The Agent of the North-Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores,
N.-W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated, 1st August, 1922.
C C13968

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of mild steel bars and steel spring for carriage will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 25th day of August, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Delisle Road,
Jacob Circle Post, 1922.
TA C14031

SALE OF TREES AND LOGS

TENDERS are invited for the sale of girdled and dead teak and junglewood trees as also logs divided into 11 separate contract works in Gund Blocks X and XI and the Kalanadi Slope Block XXVI of the Kanara Western Division. The estimated quantities of timber included in all the 11 contracts are as follows:—

No. of Teak trees.	No. of Junglewood trees.	No. of Teak logs.	No. of Junglewood logs.
2601 : 8069 Khandies.	1255 : 3500 Khandies.	135 : 400 Khandies.	844 : 2500 Khandies

Further particulars as to number of trees or logs included in each contract and as to the conditions of payment, removal, etc., will be supplied on application.
Tenders will be opened at Karwar at 2 p.m. on the 6th September, 1922.

R. A. HEMMADI,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Western Division, Kanara.
Karwar, 1st August, 1922.
C 13970

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 24th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1922.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1922, to TUESDAY, 5th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1922.
C14026

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 15th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secrttary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th August, 1922.
C13978

WANTED.

CANDIDATES for being trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College for the appointment of FOREST RANGERS in the Bombay Presidency. Stipends Rs. 50 per mensem. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications Matriculation, School Final or School Leaving Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator by 15th September, 1922. Forms of application and particulars can be had from the:

PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 3rd July, 1922.
A C13613

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

REVISION OF PASSENGER FARES.

PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that on and from 1st October, 1922, Intermediate, 3rd Class Mail and Ordinary fares will be revised at the following bases:—

Distance.	Inter Mail or Express.	3rd by Mail or Express.	3rd by ordinary trains.
For the 1st 300 miles pies per mile.	7½	5	4
For extra distance over 300 miles pies per mile.	6	4½	3½

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
1st August, 1922.
M C13929

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 237 of 1918.

VALI MAHOMED LADUK .....Plaintiff.
versus.
SARABAI, widow .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of November, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Grant Road, on Monday, the 4th day of September, 1922, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure, situate at Grant Road in the City of Bombay, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,733 square yards or thereabout and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 546 and 546, New No. 14090 Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 1/5593 and 2/5596 and bearing cadestrel Survey No. 949 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, Street Nos. 238, 240, and 242, 1 and 244, 246 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Grant Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Manchershaw Dorabji Cooper partly by the property of Adamji Jeewa and partly by the property of Abdulla Miya Khandwani, on or towards the West by the property of Pallonji Pestonji Cooper and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkiwalla and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MAFUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell, Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1922.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C13869

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AJITRAI VITHALDAS MEHTA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased being joint family property for the use and benefit of Bachubhai Ajitrai Mehta, a minor also of Bombay Inhabitant and limited to the period of his minority Deceased.
NANDALUXMI, widow of Ajitrai Vithaldas Mehta of Bhawnagar Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Owen Dun Road, without the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of August, 1922.
Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioners Attorney.
C14033

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HANSRAJ SHIVJI CHOTHANI, of Bombay Hindu Lohana Cotton Merchant. ..... Deceased.
SUNDERBAI, widow of the said Hansraj Shivji Chothani also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Koliwada, Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ....., Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of July, 1922.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
TRUE COPY.
MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C14032

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 956 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O.V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
RATANLAL NANAKCHAND, a firm carrying on business as merchants, Shroffs and Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
A. B. HAJI MAHOMED, until lately carried on business as Merchant at Ahmed Deoji's Mala Kaji Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5000 and interest on Rs. 5,000 at 9 per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of February 1921, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of August, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 8th day of March, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of March, 1922.
Messrs. DUBASH & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14013

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil thereof of RAMJI ANTON NAKHWA, late of Bombay, Christian Koli Inhabitant, a Fisherman, residing at Mandvi, Koliwada, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
JAGAN MANGLIA, also of Bombay, Christian Koli Inhabitant, a Fisherman, residing at Mandvi, Koliwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, Sole Executor named, in the said Will and Codicil of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 2nd day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 2nd day of August, 1922.
C14008

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 28th and TUESDAY the 29th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of C. P. goods, machinery, assafoetida, tins of butter, scented oil, caps, Swadeshi cloth, medicines, brass and copperware, holdall containing bedding, cases of dry dates, cases of clay toys, stationery, boxes and trunks, old clothing, shoes, cotton samples, pieces of steel pipes (for plumbers), grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—
Bundles, cotton laces (empty) case, bags Alubukhara Bars Steel, Jaggery, Mugs (beans), Anchors, Personal effect, Pulley, case sample, G. C. sheets, cycle parts, skins, dates, 1605 bdles, Planks, Wall brackets, Marble slabs, Hoops, Provision, M roots, sockets, sparklers, Pig lead, Packages Machinery, 27 Bags Sago Flour, 8 Bags China clay, loose lot of sand and gravel.
42 Cases Glassware.
36 Bundles Galvanised Sheets.
Loose lot of sand and loose lot of gravel are lying at Mahim and Sewree Bunder and 27 bags Sago flour and 8 Bags China Clay lying at Duty Paid Warehouse Wari Bunder and No. 2 P. Docks, may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.

AUCTION SALE of old wire Rope, anchors, pieces of anchors, Fumigating boilers, steel life boats, steam launch, pile old furniture, ice boxes, etc., settee banks, writing tables, chest drawers, wardrode frame lockers, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th August 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay the 14th Aug. 1922.

CONTINENTAL PREDICTIONS

A RUPEE fetches you answers for any questions with miraculous accuracy by V. P. Special 5 years life reading with full character sketch, longevity, finance, travels; wife and children; business; profession; marriage; sickness; suggestions for grahasanti etc., promotions and transfers; friends enemies; etc., for Rs. 5 only. Special TEN years, life Reading with the above points costs Rs. 8 only. Furnish Time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Send in advance a Rupee for each life Reading.
THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY,
Kasimkota, Vizag Dt., S. INDIA.
R4590

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
MR. RICHARD WHITE'S CO.
"THE MIDNIGHT FROLICS"
Plans at S. ROSE & Co., Ld., upto 5 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"WHO HAS THE BEST TIME?"
Featuring
MLLE. THEA
of
"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE" FAME

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A ROMANCE OF LAHORE.
First time in India of the Empire's great writer's first play for the Cinema.
RUDYARD KIPLING'S
Super De Luxe Feature
'Without Benefit of Clergy'

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The well-known Hindoo Mythology dealing with the Polar Star.
DHRUVA-CHARITRA.

THE EMPRESS

SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH
A DAILY CHANGE
WITH THE INDIAN CLASSICS
and
THE WORLD'S BEST CLASSIC PRODUCTIONS.
A picturization of Old Indian Mythology and Religious Beliefs produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films:—
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:—
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
14th and 15th Aug. "DHRUVA CHARITRA"
16th Aug. "BEHULA"
17th Aug. "HARISCHANDRA"
18th ALL COMIC PROGRAMME.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION
A picture totally spiritual and religious in character with a social background exquisitely beautiful in finish, noble and divine in conception.
SOOKANYA-SAVITRI.
A beautiful picture depicting the Aryan ideal of marriage and showing how a woman's Love can conquer Death and old age, exhibiting the lives of two of India's greatest women in whom our National ideal of chastity rose to its highest watermark.
ALSO
SHREE KRISHNA RASA LEELA
Produced specially for Janmastami by
KOHINOOR FILM CO.
A picture that pleases and will please for ever.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum
POPULAR PRICES—
Special show on Janmastami 1-45 noon
Time:—Holidays—3-30 and daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

With a thousand and one salutations to the lotus feet of Blessed Lord Shri Krishna.

Miss GOUHARJAN

OF CALCUTTA.
Will give her High Class Musical Concert on the Night of His birth.
(Janamashtami)
To-morrow Tuesday, 15th August 1922 at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.) Sharp.
AT THE
Balliwalla Grand Theatre,
TARDEO.
Please book your seats in advance to avoid disappointment.
Tickets & Plan at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 4-30, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
on account of the
Hindu Gokul Astami Holidays
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
'Manhattan Madness'
AND
"Shree Krishna Janma"
EXTRA MATS. Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues. at 2-30; Wed. at 12 and 2-30

!!! TO-NIGHT !!! !!! TO-NIGHT !!!

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
A MOST POWERFUL
HISTORICAL & RELIGIOUS
PHOTO-PLAY OF
ASOKA
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
WITH
PATHE GAZETTE
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays
EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

West--End Cinema

A Magnificent six-act "Selig" Super-Production.
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
"THE MASK"
Featuring a Brilliant Array of Stars.
JACK HOLT—HEDDA NOVA—FRED MALATESTA
and the wonderful little child actor
MASTER MICKEY MOORE.
A vivid Melo-Drama of Mystery, Romance, Thrills, Suspense, Action and Intrigue exposing the schemes of an unscrupulous man to betray his friend's wife.
Real punch right through the Six Reels. Gripping, Absorbing, Magnificently Staged and Acted.
A Comedy in the Programme.

West--End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE "STAR"

The Week's Special Double Programme
(1) "THE EVIL EYE"
Our stupendous and most popular Serial—further four parts.
(2) THE "CROWN'S DRAMA"
A delightful and most interesting drama.
DON'T MISS THIS DOUBLE BILL EXTRA-ORDINARY!
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30; SATURDAY; SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS Extra Matinee at 3-30;
THE
"STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus,—Grant Road.

Under public patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay
ON
Tuesday 15th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Benefit performance!
In aid of Deosthan Gondhala
Wednesday 16th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
SHAHA SHIWAJI
Saturday 19th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 20th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.
N. B. No complimentary tickets will be allowed.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

IN AID OF
THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL VISITING FUND.
Monday, 21st August 1922, 5-30 p.m.
at the
Excelsior Theatre
instead of
P.V.M. GYMKHANA
A very attractive programme of entertainment has been arranged, including instrumental and vocal music by well-kuowu European and Indian Artistes.
Dr. Jehangir Wadia will present his screaming parody of Hamlet.
Booking at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Ltd. From Tuesday the 15th Aug. 1922.
Stage Boxes Rs. 20 each, Boxes Rs. 15, Sofas Rs. 10 and 12, Stalls Rs. 3 and 2, Dress Circle Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOT-BALL TOURNAMENT

Begins at Nasirabad (Raj) from 15th September, 1922, Entrance Fee Rs. 15 with names of Players must reach Mr. R. C. MISRA, Hon. Secry. before 31st August.
B4566

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Bombay monsoon still very weak but unsettled conditions in north of Bay persist and likelyhood of general improvement has increased. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, east Central Provinces, Mysore, southeast Madras and north Madras Coast. A few falls also occured in Bihar, United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches, Tavoy two, Rangoon one, Bassein three, Sibsagar two, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Jessore and Dehra Dun one and a half, Dalhousie one and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Burma and Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 13th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 13th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 13th Aug. 1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.22	59.48	69. 44	33.44
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.10	54.41	71. 03	38.74
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.16	55.33	64. 52	37.93
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.15	59,35	70. 32	38.31
Kemp & Co., (Cambella Hill)	--	--	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 11th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches	29.779
Temperature of Air — Degrees	80 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer — "	76 0
Dew Point — "	74.4
Relative humidity of Air — "	0.816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.2
Maximum temperature of Air — "	86.3
Minimum do do — "	77.7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do — miles.	240
Fall of Rain — inches	0.74
Total fall during month — "	1.67
Do. do. Year — "	59.35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Aug.	0.08

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summry of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Delhi and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal at Moultan and in defect at other stations. Both day and night temperatures were above normal in the north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been inappreciable. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess and day temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, lightly clouded in north Rajputana and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and north Rajputana. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been inappreciable. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Indore humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.21 inch of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.22 inch, 0.15 inch, and 0.28 inch of rain respectiely. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports a light fall of 0.10 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and in the south Bombay Deccan and south and east Hyderabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal in south and east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan and on the south Madras coast and at a few stations in Malabar, Mysore, the Bombay, Deccan and the Central Provinces. The largest fall reported amounts to 0.70 inch at Negapatam. Day temperature was above normal in the north Punjab and in the north-east of the Peninsula. The sea is rough at Karachi and strong winds are blowing there and over Kathiawar.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain is likely in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th August 1922.

The break in the Bombay monsoon is less pronounced to-day and rainfall has reappeared in the Central Provinces. Conditions are unsettled at the head of the Bay. The western disturbance has given a few falls along the north-west frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Malabar and the east Punjab hills and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the west United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, the North-west Frontier Province, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch; Tavoy, Moulmein, Rangoon one and a half; Bassein five; Akyab three; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Chittagong one; Mukteswar one and a half; Debra-Dun, Mussooree, Simla three; Dalhousie one and Madura one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SSATURDAY, THE 12TH OF AUG. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	99	89	68	..	0	—0.03
Do. 2nd	95.3	85.3	78	..	0	—0.16
Jask	92	88	80	..	0	—0.16
Muskat	94.4	86.5	80	..	0	—0.16
Do.						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	80.5	66	..	0 82	—2 78
Rawalpindi	100.7	82.1	61	..	8.62	—4.62
Lahore	102.6	84 8	56	..	4.84	—4 30
Hissar	99.3	0.6	5	..	7.25	+0.15
Ambala	94.1	79.7	64	..	22.17	+7.66
Delhi	92.6	77.2	65	..	12 14	—2.25
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	88.1	77.1	62	..	14.84	+0 14
Mainpuri	83.2	77 2	98	0.09	26.53	+12.76
Jhanso	90 4	77 2	76	..	22.18	+ .41
Cawnpore	88 4	78.3	81	..	28.88	+11.39
Allahabad	89.6	77.8	75	0.05	26.64	+8.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	102.1	0.4	64	..	0	—1.82
Karachi	85.8	78.8	84	..	0.20	—4.61
Ajmer	90.2	74.2	75	..	8.22	—3.49
Jaipur	9 .4	74.2	67	..	10.79	—2.18
Kotah	89.6	78.6	65	..	14.47	—0.97
Mount Abu	71.0	62.4	100	0.05	24.72	—9.23
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.2	74.6	87	..	4.62	—5.35
Dwarka	83.8	78.9	80	..	4.96	—5 73
Veraval	81.4	77.9	82	..	4.71	—6.37
Rajkot	90 3	74.1	84	..	7.02	—10.88
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	74.8	78	..	9.20	—4.68
Surat	85.4	75.4	83	0.09	28.96	+0.24
Ahmedabad	..	74.7	84	..	20.44	—0.18
Deesa	89.6	73.9	86	0 05	17.40	+2.50
Neemuch	83.1	72.9	77	..	22.93	+7.13
Indore	88.3	71.1	77	..	18.49	—0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	84.5	73 5	81	0 04	33.02	—0.05
Saugor	82.4	71.2	80	..	31.63	+5.12
Hoshangabad	86.1	73.2	87	..	28.90	—4.16
Khandwa	85.6	70.3	70	..	8.16	—.29
Akola	86.4	70.5	76	0.04	23.31	+5.31
Amroto'	84.9	70.0	73	0.03	19.11	+0.54
Nagpur	85.4	69.0	70	0.03	19.99	—7.63
Chanda	88.7	75.0	81	0.21	26.90	—2.76
Raipur	89.7	75.9	77	..	28.36	+0.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	76.4	81	0.22	59.38	+9.68
Ratnagiri	83.8	75.8	88	..	82.39	+10 31
Marmugoa	83.4	76.1	91	0 15	73.66	+2.78
Karwar	84.4	76.9	86	0.28	83.06	—4.27
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.1	72 9	68	0.01	8.31	—2.42
Ahmednagar	85.5	69.4	76	..	7.58	—2.32
Poona	81.4	68.7	85	0.10	11 08	—2.15
Sholapur	91 5	72 3	66	..	11.20	+0.42
Bijapur	89 4	69.2	73	..	4.42	—2.34
Belgaum	74.9	66.2	92	0.05	31.90	+1 33
Aurangabad	86.2	68.0	70	..	15.41	+1.17
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.1	73.8	67	..	12.51	—7.55
Hyderabad	92.9	73 3	72	..	7.08	—6.54
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	86 3	73.7	84	0.03	91.65	+6 84
Calicut	85.8	67.7	95	..	87.06	+13.47
Cochin	88.4	74.0	91	0 14	62.50	+4.58
Colombo	87.3	78.1	88	..	12.72	—1.68
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.1	82.5	62	..	8.87	—4 30
Bellary	93.9	73.7	53	..	0.62	—3.86
Cuddapah	101 8	80.1	55	0.07	4.95	—4.10
Madras	97.4	78.1	72	0 20	6.56	—0.97
Bangalore	84.2	66.0	84	0.21	6.88	—2.00
Coimbatore	90.9	72.1	76	..	3.45	—0.24
Trichinopoly	99.5	78.8	63	0.03	1 80	—1.84
Negapatam	97.1	75.8	81	0.70	3.88	—0.54

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	18	m 7 8	24 7	18	m 0 15	18 4
		6 34a	24 5		1 17a	21 2
S.	12	m 1 48	26 1	12	m 7 27	17 7
		1 54a	27 1		8 6a	17 8
S.	13	m 2 20	25 9	13	m 8 1	18 4
		2 20a	26 7		8 38a	17 10
M.	14	m 2 54	25 3	14	m 8 37	19 1
		2 50a	26 0		9 12a	18 2
Tu.	15	m 3 39	24 9	15	m 9 19	20 0
		3 26a	25 5		10 0a	18 4
W.	16	m 4 36	24 5	16	m 10 15	20 9
		4 12a	24 11		11 0a	8 6
Th.	17	m 5 45	24 3	17	m 11 45	21 2
		5 14a	24 6			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 11 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
.. 12 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
.. 13 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
.. 14 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
.. 15 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
.. 16 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
.. 17 (Thursday)	6h. 21m.	7h. 6m.

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th. 7h, 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

Information received from Kabul stated that the Chinese mission is returning to China and is leaving Kabul almost immediately. Sardar Ali Mahomed Beg Khan Tarzi, late Foreign Minister, has been appointed Afghan Minister at Paris and will probably start for Europe from Afghanistan in a month's time with Ghulam Sadiq, Afghan Minister designate at Berlin.

MONDAY AUGUST 14th
IS THE
LAST DAY
for the receipt of cash subscriptions to
The Government of India's
6% TAX FREE
Five & Ten Year Bonds
SO APPLY AT ONCE

MAJ. BLAKE FLIES FOR ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Aug. 12.

Major Blake and party arrived at Agra on the afternoon of the 5th instant and they intended going to Allahabad on the same day but owing to bad weather, the engine and the propellor gave trouble and they had to return to Agra after flying some 25 miles from here. Examination shewed that the engine could take them no further. (near Agra) who takes a keen interest in Luvkily, H. H. the Maharajah of Bharatpur aviation extended a warm welcome to the airmen who after a preliminary visit to the state and an interview with His Highness were able, through their host's kindness, to obtain a new engine of the same type as the one they were abandoning. The engine was brought to Agra by the Maharajah's aviation staff. Captains Macmillan (the pilot) and Malins were occupied for two days in taking out the old engine and replacing it with the new one. On 9th August all was ready for departure when the new propellor received with the Bharatpur. engine shewed signs of disintegration and it was necessary to procure a fresh one from Bharatpur. This was fixed on the 10th inst. and stood the strain well but a fresh *contretemps* arose in an attack of illness to Major Blake. Yesterday after two test flights the party were able to leave for Allahabad at 9-10 a.m. with the engine working very satisfactorily.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

Legislative Department:—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sabibullah and Mr. A. D. Denteth, C. S., resign seats in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. B. C. Allen and Rai Bahadur Sham Narayan Singh being officials have been nominated to the Assembly.

Army Department:—Lt.-Col. B. R. Moberley, J. C. Freeland, C. J. L. Allanson, C. A. Milward, H. H. Smith and W. E. Wilson, Johnston are promoted Colonels. Lieut. H. Dondvan, I.M.S., resigns service.

Two largely attended meetings held in Bangalore have recorded an emphatic note of protest against all distinctions based on caste principles and decided to wait on His Highness and the Dewan in a deputation urging the desirability of admission of all non-Brahmin Hindu students for Sanscrit higher studies without any restriction.

1000 JACKS

IN STOCK.
A good Jack is a necessity to a Motorist—not a luxury. These Jacks give the most lift with the least effort and the greatest degree of sureness and safety. It is specially built for hard work. They are light and strong.

TYPE No. 0 JACK.
Height 8 in. Height raised, 13 in. Useful for 2-seater small Cars Rs, 6-8 each.
TYPE No, 1 JACK.
Height 10 in. Height raised, 16 in. Standard equipment on Ford Cars. Rs. 8-8 each.
TYPE No. 004 JACK.
Height 10½ in. Height raised, 16 in. As sketch. Suitable for Overland 4 and other light 4 or 5 Seaters. Rs. 10-8 each.
N. B.—Discount allowed to the Trade.
The Advance Motor Co,
Auto Accessory House.
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Automotive" BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been repared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it retctifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emanciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which difuses fragnace of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.
(Reuter's Telegram.)

New York, Aug. 12th.

Futures at New York.—

Oct.	—	20 80
Dec	—	20 75
Jan	—	20 62
May	—	20 68

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 12.

To-day a further advance of 45 points was reported in New York futures. The market advanced on reports of serious damage to the crop from drought in Texas. We look for a further sharp advance. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 467 and eased to Rs. 464½ and after fluctuating ruled Rs. 468 at 4 p.m. While Broach July-August opened at Rs. 528 and going down to Rs. 525 remained Rs. 530 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 445½ and going up by a rupee and a half eased to Rs. 436 on free selling by Bear Operators and Cutcha Candy Marwari Brokers. To-day being the settlement day for Cutcha Candy there was much excitement in the Marwari Bazar between Bulls and Bears, and apparently the Bulls were not successful. At the rate of Rs. 436 the Bull operators began to buy heavily and the prices went up till Rs. 443 and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 442. F. M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 417 and fluctuating within a range of three rupees remained Rs. 419 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 348 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain very quiet yesterday and the demand was very poor. About 1,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Colaba market being closed to-day on account of the death of Sir Vithaldas Thackersi, the Marwari Bazar was left open till 3-30 p.m. The Bazar closed as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach April-May, 469½.
F. G. M. G. Broach July-August, 532.
F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January 347.
F. M. G. Oomra December-January, 419.
F. M. G. Oomra September, 447½.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Aug. 12.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Receipts for the week ending 10th August, 1922 ...	25,513	34,270
Receipts from 1st September 1921 to 10th August 1922	3,427,896	2,811,346
Exports for the week ending 10th August, 1922:—		
Europe	5,018	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	40,108	
Total	45,126	
[illegible] Harbour Europe	8,663	
[illegible] Japan and	23,520	
[illegible]	32,183	

	1922 Bales.	1921 Bales.
Exports from 1st September 1921 to 10th August 1922	2,519,518	1,761,031
Total exports by rail from 1st September 1921 to 10th August 1922		115,100
Estimated stock of cotton held by Exporters, mills and dealers in Bombay on 10th August, 1922		946,127

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 12th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/3
Bank Demand	1-3 5/
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 13/1
Fcs Demand	35
American Dollars	34
Hongkong Dollars	20
Shanghai	26
Japan	185
Singapore	179 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS,

Bombay, Aug. 12th.—6 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62	0	0			
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	59	0	0			
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	59	0	0			
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0	14	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	0	0	13	8	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	80	0	0	16	0	0
Teaseed, Gejar 75-25	76	0	0			
Teaseed, Gejar 50-50	74	0	0			
Teaseed Black	71	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	13	8	0	14	8	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0			
Mowraseed	7	4	0	7	9	0
Barley	42	0	0			
Castorseed	61	0	0	12	2	0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37	0	0			

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	9	3	6
Wheat, Aug-Sept.	9	6	3
Linseed, May	14	3	9
Linseed, Sept.	14	8	6

DYE-STUFFS-MARKET.

August 11.

We have to report no change in prices. No healthy demand is found in the market. Alizarine 20 per cent. is the only item which meets with demand even at the reduced rates. This week the prices of Alizarine have further decreased, and sales are effected at Rs. 75/80 per cwt. Congo-red, Benzo-Purpurine and Delta-Purpurine are steady and a fair amount of business passed in Benzo-Purpurine at Rs. 3 per lb. Methyl-villet met with no good demand. Magnetta-crystals had no fluctuations. Madras-fast-red reports some business at Rs. 6/8 per lb. Sulpher-Black appears in good demand and stuff of good quality is firm at Rs. 2 per lb. Retail business was not significant. The quotations are as under:—

Alizarine 20 per cent., Rs. 75-80 per cwt.
Congo-red 20 per cent., Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo-purpurine 20 per cent. Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta-purpurine 20 per cent. Rs. 4/8 per lb.
Magneta-crystals 20 per cent. Rs. 9/10 per lb.
Victoria-Blue 20 per cent. Rs. 7 per lb.
Madras-fast-red 20 per cent., Rs. 6/8 per lb.
Nigrosene-crystals 20 per cent. Rs. 2/8 per lb.
Hemetime-crystals 20 per cent. Rs. 1/8 per lb.
Sulphur-Black 20 per cent., Rs. 1/12 per lb.

CHEMICALS—MARKET.

August 11.

The sizing starches kept quiet with a tendency to ease. Farina which had some activity has declined, and Japanese Farina has arrived in the market. Dutch Farina varies at Rs. 28-8 per cwt. Dextrine has fallen rapidly in view of big lots in the market. American Dextrine is quoted at Rs. 27, and Japan quality at Rs. 37 per cwt. Heavy sizing chemicals are ruling very easy. Epsom salt changed hands at Rs. 5/4. Magnesium-Chloride has arrived from Germany in large quantity and is quoted at Rs. 5 per cwt. Zinc Chloride has practically no demand.

Among dyeing chemicals, Sodium sulphide is quiet. Bichromate soda has no further fluctuations and potash kept easy at Rs. 57 Oxalic acid is rather firm at Rs. 60 Brown sugar lead had no large spot enquiry. Litharge is very dull. The scarcity for Bleaching powder continues unabated and the nominal rate is Rs. 30.

The quotations are:—

Bichromate Soda, Rs. 46; Bichromate Potash, Rs. 57; Yellow Prussiate Potash, Rs. 1-8; Oxalic Acid, Rs. 60; Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 33; Bleaching Powder, Rs. 30; Farina, Rs. 28; Sago-flour, Rs. 16; Epsom Salt, Rs. 5-4; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 22; Magnesium Cloride, Rs. 5-4; Calcium Chloride, Rs. 6-12

MILL-STORES-MARKET.

August 11.

Nothing interesting has transpired in the week except some activity in Cotton Healds which are freely changing hands at Rs. 2/4/8 and Reeds at Rs. 0/5. Roler Cloth and Sizing Flannels had some demand, but no appreciable fluctuations in prices have been recorded. Bandings and Fillets are very quiet. Tubular banding No. 4 kept in demand. Pickers and Picking hands are quiet as usual. The tone of the market is quite dull and uncertain. Indenting in mill stores of late has been comparatively of a smaller volume. The mills are hand to mouth buyers. The quotations are as under:—

Healds, Rs. 2-5; Reeds, Rs. 0-5; Roller Cloth, Rs. 9-8; clearer cloth, Rs. 6-0; sizing flannels, Rs. 5; Pickers No. 4, Rs. 85; Picking Bands, Rs. 2-6; Elastic Healds, Rs. 26; Wire Healds, Rs. 9; Card cans, Rs. 5.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Aug. 12.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 26-11.
Bars gold forward, 26-11.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 26-12-6.
Bars silver ready, 90-5
Bars silver 1st settlement, 90-5.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 90-9.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 9/16.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 11/16.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet but steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 350.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 370.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 360.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 200.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 265.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 346.
London gold ready—sh. 92-5.
London silver ready—d. 34-12.
London silver forward—d. 34-10.
Tone of silver—Quiet— India selling.
Cross rates on London to the pound sterling.
American Exchange—Dollars 4.46½.
French Exchange—Frcs 54.70.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 23.40.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 57.80.
Italian Exchange—Liras 99.50.
German Exchange—Mrks 3750.
Prague Exchange—Krons 178.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 57-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

THE LASCARS OR INDIAN SEAMEN.

A Correspondent writes:—

Indian servants are employed now-a-days in almost all ships that ply between Bombay-Calcutta and Europe. They are gradualllly forming a class by themselves . . . The body of lascars and coalmen have each a head who is called "Serang", under whom are two or three "Tindals", and under these come the lascars and coalmen.

The head of the Khansamas or "boys" is the butler, over whom there is a European steward. The lascars wash and cleanse the ship, throw or wind up the cables, set down or lift the boats and hoist or strike sail (though this last is a rare occurrence in steamships) and do similar kinds of work. The serang and Tindals are always moving, watching them and assisting in their work. The coalmen keep the fire steady in the engine-room, their duty is to fight day and night with fire, and to keep the engines neat and clean. And it is no easy task to keep that stupendous engine and all its parts neat and tidy. The Serang and his assistant (or "Brother" in the lascar parlance) are from East Bengal and speak Bengali; they look gentlemanly and can read and write; having studied in school; they speak tolerable English also. They are fearless yet docile! The cringing, sycophant attitude common to "natives", even the sweepers do not possess—what a transformation!

The Indian lascars do excellent work, without murmur, and go on a quarter of a European sailor's pay. This has dis-satisfied many in England, especially as many Europeans are being displaced thereby. They sometimes set up an agitation. Having nothing else to say against them—for the lascars are smarter in work than Europeans—they only complain that in rough weather, when the ship is in danger they lose all courage. Good God! In actual circumstances, this libel on the lascars is found baseless. In times of danger, the European sailors sometimes drink freely through Fear, and make themselves stupid and out of use. Indian sailors never take a drop of liquor in their life, and up to now, not one of them has ever shown cowardice in times of great danger.

SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY

DEATH OF A GREAT INDUSTRIALIST

We regreat very much to have to record the premature demise of Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey Kt., at the age of 49, at his bungalow "Damodher Bhuvan" Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. He was attending to his business till the 10th instant. He left Office late in the evening and went direct to the Orient Club at 7-30 to meet his friends. All of a sudden he complained of severe stomach-ache and was immediately removed to his bungalow by his medical adviser Col. R. M. Carter and Dr. Popat Prabhuram. He was operated upon in the stomach at 11 o'clock in the night by Major Gilroy and Col. Carter successfully. His progress was good till the evening of Friday but in the night his temperature rose and he was restless throughout Friday night. He was conscious till an hour before his death and he passed away at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving behind him his wife, younger brother and innumerable friends all over India to lament his death.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey was born on the 1st December, 1873 and belonged to the Bhatia community. He was a big mill-owner. He was appointed Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee and President of the Municipal Corporation in 1907. He was Chairman of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association. He was a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1903 to 1909. In 1909 he was again nominated by the Bombay Government as a Member to the Provincial Council but was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council as their representative by the non-official members of the Provincial Council. He was elected Chairman of the Bombay Industrial Exhibition in 1904, which was one of the largest Exhibitions ever held in India. He was chosen President of the second Indian industrial Conereice held in Calcutta in 1906. He was on the Board of Directors of several Joint Stock Companies. He was appointed by the Bombay Government as a Trustee of the Bombay Improvement Trust, andwas elected by the Millowners as the representative on the Bombay Port Trust in 1913. He was appointed a Trustee to Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund for Agricultural Education by the Bombay Government. He was also a Trustee of the Grant Medical College. At the request of the Governmnt of India Sir Vithaldas was nominated a Member of the Factory Labour Commission to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association. He was created a Knight by His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1908. He was one of the shetias of his comunity.

GREAT INDUSTRIALIST.

In conjunction with the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Sir Vithaldas founded the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., which is doing very good work now. As a proof of his practical interests in the development and proper working of rural co-operative societies, Sir Vithaldas undertook to finance night-schools for imparting the 3 R's to illiterate members and their children if started on the various important centres in the Presidency and such schools are now in existence since the year 1919.

In like manner he started the Bank of Baroda, Limited, under fostering care of His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda. He took very keen interest in the development of railways and as a consequence he was able to launch successfully the Jamnagar Dwarka Railway Co. Ltd., As a great industrialist he successfully started the Dwarka Cement Company. He started another Company subsidiary to the Tata Iron and Steel Company, for manufacturing agricultural tools, implements, etc. The Millowners' Association selected Sir Vithaldas specially to give evidence before the Currency Commission presided over by Sir Babington Smith in England and he gave very useful evidence when he was in London.

Being a born business-man he had a burning desire to visit foreign countries to gain a thorough knowledge of the various movements and as soon as the Great War came to an end and he went out on a world tour. But being a Hindu and a strict vegitarian his health failed when he arrived in England after visiting Japan and American, and had to return to India After his return from England his charitable mind began to find expression in various ways and he made a gift of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Indian Women's University which Professor Karve had started some years back and which was struggling for want of financial help. He made an endowment of Rs. 5. lakhs for aiding poor tudents to complete their Arts and Medical courses. By this nearly 100 students are awarded studentships under a loan system He has also aided the Poona Seva Sadar by purchasing the Patwardhan Wada and building a Hall and library in memory of his beloved mother Shreemati Nathibai. In memory of his late wife a branch of the Sevar Sadan's charity has been opened at Baramati and a similar one Satara. He had endowed the Vanita Vishram, Bombay, with Rs. 1 lakh for education and maintanence of Bhatia ladies. He had also built a hall and made a gift of it to the Social Service League for the use of mill operatives and called it after his father the late Sheth Damodher Thackersey Moolji Besides these he had freely liberally contributed to various other institutions, such as. Proctor's Leper Asylum in Bombay, King Edward the Seventh Memorial Hospital in Poona, the Y. M. C., etc.

When Sir Sassoon David retired from th Improvement Trust and Port Trust, Sir Vithaldas was nominated as its representative to both in Sir Sassoon's place and he was unanimously elected as representative by the Millowners' Assocaition to the Legislative Assembly in place of the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy. He had by his mastery of such important subjects as Finance Commerce and Industry become the spokesman in the Legislative Assembly and was a member of the Democratic Party. His Excellency the Viceroy appointed him as Chairman of the Committee which sat at Calcutta and Delhi to enquire into the grievances of the piece-workers in Government Printing Presses. He was also appointed a member of the Railway Finance Committee which was subsequently merged in the Railway Advisory Committee of which he was a Member at the time of his death. During the Simla Session of 1921 he successfully carried out Resolution for instructing the Trade Commissioner for India in London to purchase Stores at the cheapest market and thus to place India's interest above every other consideration and at the last Delhi Session he successfully piloted his resolution for the appointment a Committee for the adoption of steps to encouage Railway Industries in India, so that the maximum possible out of the 150 crores set apart for the Rehabilitation of Railways in India in the next few years be spent in India, and His Excellency the Viceroy appointed Sir Vithaldas as a member of that Committee.

Sir Vithaldas had lead a very active and useful life till death, and Pombay is the poorer for the loss of such a prominent and useful citizen.

The office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was closed on Saturday the 12th instant as a mark of respect to the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey, one of the Ex-Presidents of the Chamber.

SIR VITHALDAS D.' THACKERSEY.

Who died on Saturday morning at his residence, Damoder Bhuvan at Mahaluxmi.

KING THANKS DALAI LAMA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The Viceroy has sent a further telegram to the Dalai Lama at Lhassa stating: "Your Holiness's message has been laid before His Majesty the King-Emperor who has commanded me to convey to your Holiness his cordial thanks for your friendly greetings on the memorable occasion of the opening of the telegraphic communication between Lhassa and the outside world.

SIR SANKARAN VS. SIR MICHAEL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRA, Aug. 11.

The "Hindu" understands that Sir Sankaran Nair has applied to the Congress leaders to help him in the matter of his defence in the suit for damages filed against him by Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

NAGPUR'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

The news, of the release of Deshabandhu Das from the jail was received here with unbounded joy yesterday.

A big public meeting was held last night, under the auspicies of the City Congress Committee in Chitnis Park. Mr. Gokhale, Secretary, proposed Doctor Khare to the chair. Mr. Moropant, in proposing the following resolution, made a very impressive speech, narrating interesting personal experiences about the notable sacrifices of Mr. Das and his patriotic family.

Doctor Hedgewar, seconding, exhorted the audience to make utmost sacrifices for the country's sake.

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, ran thus. "This meeting of the citizens of Nagpur, while appreciating his unique and selfless sacrifices rendered to the cause of the country, heartily. congratulates Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, President-elect of the Ahmedabad Session of the Indian National Congress on the occasion of his release from the jail, and confidently trusts that his presence at this juncture once more amidst the leading men of the country will materially go a great way in fusing a new life and fresh vigour into the national struggle, and thus accelerate the progress towards the early establishment of Swaraj.

The meeting terminated in the loud cries of "Deshbandhu Das-ki Jai."

WAGING WAR AGAINST KING.

TWO MOPLAH REBELS TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 11.

Kunhikoya Thangal, president and Erosskutty Moopan, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Ponmurdom who were charged with waging war against the King have been sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, Special judge.

ALLAHABAD MOTOR DACOITY CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

In the Allahabad Bank Motor Dacoity Case the Session Judge of Allahabad sentenced Durga Prasad to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000 in default two years more; Budhai to six years and a fine of Rs. 2,000 in default one year more; Sheoharak to six years and a fine of Rs. 500 in default six months more, Manmothanath Das to three years' rigorous imprisonment, Sorabjit to one year and Mussamat Sunderia to six months rigorous imprisonment.

The Judge remarked it was a dacoity of a new type for this part of the country and the ringleader was Durga Prasad. His honour held that the car used for the dacoity was not liable to forfeiture and fines, if recovered, were to be handed to the victims. The Judge also praised the police for careful and satisfactory investigation of the case and said the public owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Gilbert for his rapid pursuit of the dacoits under Mr. Newby's instructions.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI DEPORTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

ANJAR, Aug. 12.

Mr. Manilal Kothari was removed to Khariroher on Thursday mid-night by the fouzdar of Anjar for removing him outside Cutch. Mr. Kothari was not in a condition for travelling by night owing to his recent illnes. The incident which became known to public the next morning has caused indignation.

MUSIC TEACHING IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 11.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd speaking at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Poona Gayan Samaj yesterday evening said, the Educational Inspector had submitted to him a very satisfactory account of the work which was being done and of the methods employed in training in the Samaj. He recognised that there were great difficulties in the way of introducing the teaching of music as an integral part of school education, the chief of these being that there was no recognised system of notation in Indian music. Government had investigated the question very carefully and had proposals formulated for a course of training for teachers in Indian music, but this unfortunately had to be dropped owing to the prevailing financial stringency. He had endeavoured by every means to assist the revival of Indian painting on national lines and was gratified to find that they were setting on foot a revival on kindred lines of the study and teaching of Indian music.

COURT FILES BURNT IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 12.

A case of suspected incendiarism has been recorded by the Kashmir Gate Police station. On the night of the 6th instant a large almirah containing files of civil cases belonging to the Additional District Munsiff, Delhi, were completely gutted by fire. It is alleged that some interested party might have caused this damage in order to destroy the papers and documents connected with their case and which were unfavourable to them. No clue has yet been found.

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BELGHARIA DACOITY CASE.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Sensational evidence was given by the approver in the Belgharia Dacoity Case, to-day, before the Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpur. In this case, one Ekbal Pashwari and six others were charged with committing dacoity in the house of Santosh Kumar Ghose of Belgharia. Ekbal was formerly arrested in connection with the murder of Colonel Tufnell in the Punjab mail train and was discharged. The approver said that before this dacoity they had made two more attempts to commit a dacoity at Pannihati, but owing to the vigilance of the police and villagers they had to retire. In committing the present dacoity they went to the village in a taxi-car, forcibly broke open the outer door of the house, 5 of them mounted guard outside, while 5 others entered the house. Two of these threatened the owner of the house with revolvers. Some neighbours fired shots, and the villagers collected outside. Coming out of the house the approver saw Ekbal and four others engaged in a free fight with the villagers. They wounded several villagers, and managed to escape, firing all the way, throwing their implements in a tank. They returned in the taxi which was waiting. The trial is proceeding.

TRAMWAY UNION BALLOT.

RESULTS IN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR STRIKE.

A meeting of the Tramway Union was held at the Workmen's Institute, Parel, on the evening of Thursday the 10th instant when about a thousand members were present, Mr. L. R. Tairsee presided. After the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, the result of the Ballot on the question of the strike was announced. Out of the 1274 members of the Traffic Department who participated in the ballot, 1254 voted in favour of a strike, and 18 against. The result was received with tremendous applause. After speeches by some members, strongly condemning the attitude of the Company, the meeting resolved that in view of the returns of the Ballot papers, showing an overwhelming majority in favour of the strike, the President be empowered to declare a General Strike on such day and at such time as he might decide. The President will direct the General Secretary to issue "strike" or "off duty" orders, and the men will be forthwith withdrawn from the lines. The President, then addressing the members, said that the result of the Ballot was an index of the intensity of their sufferings. No hard-working men, unless his life was made unbearable by the conditions of his service, was prepared to sacrifice, even temporarily, the comforts of a settled life for an uncertain millenium, with the rigours, attending an industrial struggle, as his lot in the immediate future. The reasonable and conciliatory attitude of the Union stood in thorough contrast with the unreasonable attitude, adopted by the Tramway Directorate. The offer of arbitration by the Union and its peremptory refusal by the Company, the unsuccessful attempt to start a counter organisation under the direction of the Company's officers, were portents of the spirit and goodwill that prevail in the ranks of the employees, and of the lack of statesmanship among those who are opposed to the Union. As a last attempt to follow all avenues of persuasion and negotiation, the President said he was again appealing to the Directors of the Tramway Company who are distinguished citizens of Bombay, to lay aside all their prejudices and help his to settle once for all the points of dispute between the Company and the Union. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

Lille.—A wagonload of live shells, dug up near Maubeuge, exploded. Five men are missing. Their mangled remains were found, but identification is impossible.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Phoenix Taxi Transport Service, Ord. Genl. Meeting, Lamington Road, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 15.

Gokul Ashtami: Bank and Post Office Holiday
The "Janmashtami" Musical Concert at the Baliwalla Theatre by Miss Gchar Jan, at 9-30 p.m.
Telang Anniversary public meeting at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.

The Diamond S. and W. Co. (Ltd.), Ord. Genl. Meeting, 2, Rampart Row, Fort, 4 p.m.
Bombay University Annual Convocation, University Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Jayanti celebration of Shrikrishna and Rani Mira, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

THURSDAY, August 17.

The Imperial Bank of India, Annual Genl. Meeting, Bank Street, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and **Chefalo and Palermo** at 9-30 p.m.
Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.
Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express... ...	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail...	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ...	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 0

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

ROZARIO.—Mr. John Rozario, aged 62 years, late Chief Accountant of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., died on the 11th instant, at his residence, Dadar, Bombay.

OOTHAMNA CEREMONY.

THACKERSEY, Sir Vithaldas Damodher, Kt., died on Saturday, the 12th instant at 11 a.m. Oothamna Ceremony will be performed on Tuesday, the 15th idem at 3 p.m., (B. T.) at his residence, Damodher Bhuwan, Warden Road.

IN MEMORY OF SIR VITHALDAS.

Lectures and all other engagements arranged on Saturday, the 12th instant, under the auspices of the Social Service League as well as of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Parel, were postponed as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, who was one of the patrons of the League.

KHADI BHANDAR.

The Congress Khadi Bhandar will remain open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and on all sales a discount of 6¼ per cent. will be deducted.

FATMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

During the month of July last, the total number of patients treated in the above charitable dispensary was 8,204, of which 2,910 were males, 2,580 were females and 2,414 children. New admissions were 1,108. Average daily attendance was 264.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A bye-election to fill in six vacancies in the Provincial Congress Committee will be held at the "G" Ward District Congress Committee Office, Dadar, on Saturday, the 26th instant, when the members of the District Congress Committee are requested to go to the Congress Office personally and register their votes. The voting hours will be as follows:—7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m., Voting Papers will be supplied at the Polling-booth.

Those who are willing to stand for the election are requested to send their applications duly proposed and seconded by a member of this D. C. C. to reach the Secretary by the 21st August, 1922.

CHANDA RAMJI GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The following is the list of donations, in response to the appeal made in these columns:—

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah, Kt., and Lady Shah, Rs. 1,000; Sir Hormasji Adenwalla, Kt., (in 3½ per cent. G. P. Loan in yearly instalments of Rs. 500 each), Rs. 2,500; Raghunandan N. Kothare, Esq., Rs. 2,500; Seth Hansraj Pragji Thakarsey and Mrs. Sunderbai Hansraj (Rs. 2,000 to the General Fund, Rs. 500 to the Scholarship Fund), Rs. 2,500; M. R. Jayakar, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Baiji Hirabai Jamshedji Petit, in memory of her brother-in-law Seth Dady Nussarvanji Dadysett (in 3½ per cent. G. P. Loan), Rs. 500; Baiji Hirabai Jamshedji Petit, in memory of her mother Lady Sakarbai Dinshaji Petit (in 3½ per cent. G. P. Loan), Rs. 500; Seth Tokarsi Jivraj, Rs. 1,000; Seth Kondaji Bapuji, Rs. 1,000; Ratanlal Ranchhoddas, Esq., Rs. 1,000; Seth Merwanji M. Cama, Rs. 500; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Rs. 500; Baiji Bachubai Merwanji Seth (in 3½ per cent. G. P. Loan), Rs. 500; Harischandra L. Kowly, Esq., Rs. 500. Total Rs. 15,500.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJI.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the late Dr. Kekhashru N. Bahadurji was celebrated on Thursday evening at the Allbless Bag in the presence of a very large gathering of Parsis.

After the Baj and Jashan ceremonies were performed, the important function of the evening, viz., of investing five children (three boys and two girls) with the sacred shirt and thread, was successfully gone through. This Navjot ceremony, done in the old Persian style, in which flowers and foliage beautifully adorned amidst the sacred garments play the important part, attracted much attention, as Parsis seldom, if ever, get a chance in Bombay of seeing such ceremonies which are a feature in Iran. After this, Sir Hormasji C. Adenwala, who presided at the gathering, spoke a few words on the importance of such functions. The presence of that evening's assembly to the functions showed the members of the community were as keen as before in tenaciously clinging to their social and religious beliefs, the attempts of a few ultra-radicals to undermine their social fabric notwithstanding. Mr. Vimadalal then delivered a very impressive address on the "Purity the Everlasting Wealth", and deprecated the soul-killing efforts of some money-grabbers who did not enjoy real happiness either in this or the other world. The dinner then followed when over 500 covers were laid.

Mr. Hormasji Ardeshar Dubash (florist) who has been doing this unique work for the last 24 years, during which he has initiated over 100 children into Zoroastrianism, meeting part, —and, at times, the major part—of the expenses out of his own pocket, deserves thanks of the community. He has also been instrumental, on no less than 17 occasions, in uniting as many poor Parsi couples in wedlock—on the Bahadurji Day, thus enabling poor Parsis to lead an honourable life. Such a labour of love should serve an object-lesson to some Shethias of the community who contribute only or mostly in funds with a view to winning official smiles or caudal appendages.

1ST BOMBAY BN. UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS (I. T. F.)

Battalion Orders by Major H. Hamill, Commanding.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

PART I.

114. Parades.—Will be held during the week ending Saturday 19th instant.
Dress Uniform.
Monday, 17-30 hours—Officers and N. C. O.'s.
Wednesday, 17-30 hours—All ranks.
Friday, 17-30 hours—All ranks "A" and "B" Coys.
Saturday, 17-30 hours—All ranks "C" and "D" Coys.
Work.—1st half hour Rifle Exercises.
2nd half hour Equad Drill.
3rd half hour Aiming Instruction and Firing Positions.
4th half hour Platoon Drill.
115. Uniform.—All ranks at Bombay can now draw their second suit of khaki daily 9 to 12 hours except Sunday. These suits will be kept in reserve for important parades.
116. Transfers.—The following transfers between companies take place from date of this order.
No. 532 L. C. Wable B. B. from "C" to "A" Co. No. 2 Platoon.
No. 621 Pte. Patwardhan V. G. "C" to "A" Co. No. 2 Platoon.

(Sd.) T. A. MASANI, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, 1st Bombay Bn. U. T. C. (I.T.F.).

MESSRS. EVANS, FRASER & CO.

The attention of readers is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co.'s great clearance sale, which begins to-day (Monday) and continues for the following five days, wherein they offer "amazing last week bargain offers and further final reductions in every section." Among the chief attractions of the sale may be mentioned "bargains in children's footwear", "oddments in pictures. All at quarter prices." Ladies Derby shoes, men's Derby Lace shoes, etc. The sale positively closes on Saturday next.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RLY. SERVANTS OF INDIA AND BURMAH, LD.

Under the auspices of A. S. R. S. of India and Burma, a public meeting will be convened to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, under the presidentship of Dr. M. B. Velkar, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkarny of the Co-operative Philanthropic Movement will deliver a lecture on "Advantages of Self-Help Unions and Labour Self-Government." Amongst the other speakers will be Mr. Charles Wheeler, Editor of the "Railway Times", and General Secretary of the A. S. R. S., Rao Bahadur Pai.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, Bombay, the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang will be celebrated at Hira Bag, C. P. Tank Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Tuesday), when Prof. L. G. Kharé and Mr. N. R. Phatak, Editor, "The Indu Prakash", and Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai will speak on the life and work of the illustrious dead. Mr. K. Natrajan will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS OF SHRI KRISHNA.

BY PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday, 16th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the Jayanti of Shri Krishna and Rani Mira, when Messrs. Mavji Govindji, S. S. Mehta, Prof. Lalit and others will speak and Mr. J. M. Mehta will preside.

BY GHAT KOPAR C. C.

Under the auspices of the Ghat Kopar Village Congress Committee, the following programme has been arranged for to-morrow (Tuesday):—
7-30 a.m. (S. T.): Nagar Kirtan; 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), Public meeting: Messrs. B. N. Motivalla and Govindji Vassanji will deliver a public lecture on "Lord Krishna and National Regeneration", and Poet Lalit will sing Gujarati songs. 2 to 4 p.m. (S. T.): Shastri N. Dave will perform Hari Katha on "Mira Bai", specially for ladies, in Seth Dayal Kanji's bungalow. 8-30 p.m. (S. T.): Public Hari Katha by Shastri N. Dave on "The Incarnation" of Krishna, in Seth Dayal Kanji's bungalow.

BY N. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, "The Gokulashtami Day" will be publicly celebrated in the New English School Hall of the Gokhale Education Society, Girgaum Back Road, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. J. Subnis and others will address the audience.

BY YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

To-morrow (Tuesday) between the hours 5 and 8 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. H. B. P. Dhole Buwa will perform a Hari Kirtan in the hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association in celebration of Gokul Ashtami.

BY W. MATUNGA C. C.

Under the auspices of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of the Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga (B. B. and C. I. Rly.)
Lecture on "Shrikrishna's Message."
Speakers: Prof. Puntambekar, Sriyuts B. N. Motiwalla, Padbidri, Lalitji, Jerajanick, Dr. Savarkar, etc. Srijut Khadilkar will preside.

13TH ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

At the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, 172, Hornby Road, on Sunday next, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), the 13th anniversary of the passing away of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be celebrated, when the Rev. Father R. Zimmermann, S.J., will preside.

Business:—(1) A brief account of the work done by the Institute during 1921; (2) Distribution of the Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize: (3) a Discourse by Prof. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, M.A., Ph.D., of the Deccan College, Poona, on "The Controversy over the Original Home of the Aryans"; and, lastly, Address by the President of the meeting.

J. J. HOSPITAL.

SEARCHING INQUIRY ESSENTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Rarely has the Bombay Corporation taken up public question of grave importance with that enthusiasm and expedition, that they displayed on Thursday last at their bi-weekly meeting. Verily, they echoed the views and sentiments of the people of Bombay, when they condemned in unequivocal terms the dismissal and refusal of patients from the J. J. and Sir C. J. Hospitals for want of funds! Thoughtlessness and heartlessness could not go further! At the same time, I think with Mr. N. M. Joshi, that the Minister-in-Charge should not be condemned unheard. For, let us realize, that we have not before us the statement of Dr. Carter, nor the endorsement of the Surgeon-General, nor any minutes of the Minister-in-Charge. And it is hardly fair to run down Mr. Paranjpye without knowing his side of the case. For it is most extraordinary for an English I. M. S. to have greater solicitude for suffering Indians, than an Indian Minister, who all his life has been living in the midst of the poor, and striving for their education! Mr. Paranjpye's education policy has been disappointing. But let us not mix up the various issues on that account. From what little I know of the affairs of the J. J. Hospital, I feel very strongly, that a searching enquiry is most essential at the present moment. The following points should be particularly investigated:—

(1) What are the hours put in by the I. M. S. Officers for hospital work?
(2) How many patients do they examine every day?
(3) How often are the patients examined?
(4) Is the Hospital furnished with the requisite drugs at present?
(5) Are they not off and on short?
(6) What food is given to the patients? Is it really nourishing?
(7) Are private patients treated and operated in the hospital? And why?
(8) When did Dr. Carter report to the authorities, that the funds were exhausted?
(9) What was the reply from the Surgeon-General or from the Minister-in-Charge?
(10) Was a specific order sent by the Minister, that the patients should be driven out?

These matters need thorough investigation, and the defaulting party should be duly dealt with. Will the Government of Sir George Lloyd expedite an independent inquiry and publish the result?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

1.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged to you if you will kindly insert the following few lines in your valued paper:—

A few days ago I read in your paper that the Senior Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital, has dismissed so many patients from the Hospital. After reading this, it struck me where these dismissed patients would go for their treatment. I earnestly request that if the funds are short, the Hospital Authorities should immediately apply through the proper channel for the funds. To-day I read in the papers that Mr. Sethna, has raised a voice in connection with the same, for which I am much obliged to him. Now where will these poor men go for their treatment? I earnestly hope that the Government and the Hospital authorities will do something and immediately apply for an additional grant of the money or of the fund, if not, an urgent meeting should be convened in Town Hall to raise a fund for the benefit of the poor patients. Day by day the population of Bombay is increasing so that more dispensaries and hospitals should be built for the benefit of the poor.

I earnestly request the Hospital authorities not to take such steps like this in future.—Yours, etc.

B. H. KARAI.

"MR. BAPTISTA AND REPORTERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You go off at a tangent when you make me complain of inefficient reporting. I have put up with it like a martyr for 30 years as I have put up with malaria mosquitos without once complaining. What I have now complained about it is *criticising a speaker on the strength of his reported speech.* You are quite mistaken if you imagine that my experience is "exceptionally unfortunate." You are not probably aware that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald complained in the same way, almost in the same language in the columns of your morning contemporary when he last visited Bombay. The Corporation Hall has resounded with loud criticisms of inefficient reporting. There has been no improvement since Mr. Macdonald felt constrained to complain for the simple reason that the reporters were defended in the past in the same manner that you have adopted. I am not surprised to hear that reporters are often dazed by my volubility. Were not reporters dazed in the days of Gladstone by "the pomposity of his verbosity"? Its Bombay equivalent is probably "the gullibility of volubility."

As regards "A Mere Reporter's" letter it apears that he is the same man who made me advocate "violent-cooperation.' He now repeats it although I have repudiated it and probably imagines that I am "cornered." I distinctly said "violent non-cooperation", and I have not come across any one else who did not hear me use this expression. Two of them pointed out the misreport to me soon after. The other day at a Corporation meeting, I jocosely interrupted Mr. Mody saying "my hat is as good as your head," your reporter converted it into "my head is as good as your hat." Once I wrote my speech and gave it to a reporter before I delivered it with a special request not to misreport. He cut out some passages making the connected parts unintelligible. He retained much larger parts which I omitted in delivering my speech. He should have omitted these parts if space was limited. Limited space is no excuse for wrong reports. It is a good excuse for not reporting at all or incomplete reports. Not even Solomon can condense 1,000 lines into 10 lines, but when 10 lines contain some "sallies of wit and humour" and not a bit of substance it ceases to be mere reporting and becomes mere catering for the sublime taste of those who prefer jokes to arguments.

"A Mere Reporter" complains speakers always find fault with reporters. The chances are the speaker is right and the reporter is wrong for the latter has to do hearing and writing at the same time. If he cannot write fast enough wrong reporting becomes inevitable. But he naturally believes he is right, and no one accuses him of making false reports knowingly. This is a privilege reserved only for C.I.D. gentlemen.

I do not speak for the reporters who have to do both hearing and writing without looking at the speaker. I do not mind if I am not reported at all. I can always write if I want the public to know my views on my subject and I have experienced the greatest generosity from every newspaper in Bombay allotting much space to me—none more generous than "The Chronicle" itself. I speak for the audience, but I had no idea I keep my eye on the gallery. talking silly twaddle, or that my volubility dazes the audience. Considering the demand for my long orations without strong potations is greater than the supply I begin to wonder with Carlyle whether my audiences consist of people mostly silly fools.

I must admit I can baffle the reporters by my volubility. I did it with greater success in England in 1917. I was advertised to speak in some place which I cannot recall at this moment. The Local officials placed an embargo on the meeting, but the British lovers of freedom of speech wired at once to the Home office resenting the embargo. Before I got there the Home office removed the embargo on condition the conveners held themselves responsible for any sedition, I might be guilty of. I said I was not going to change one word of which I proposed to say. "Well, we'll take the consequences. Say what you please." Three official reporters were seated before me. For 5 minutes I spoke slowly, but then rattled away like a Flying Dutchman. There were roars of laughter when the audience beheld the paralysis of the pencil within five minutes from starting. I have not come across a reporter who does not suffer from such paralysis of the pencil in Bombay even when the rate does not exceed 100 words a minute. Of course I do not include expert reporters that report the Congress or Council speeches, but then you have to pay them Rs. 150 a day.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

MAULANA AHMED MUKHTAR SIDDIQUI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would you kindly publish the following lines in your esteemed journal and oblige:—

"I had informed the Press on the 22nd July 1922 that Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar Siddiqui Resident Jamiyat-i-Ulma Bombay Presidency, had been regularly keeping fasts in the Meerut Jail, as the food supplied to him had not at all been worth eating, and that his weight had decreased by 8lbs. As a sequel to the above publication the Maulana was compelled to eat and on his refusal to do so has been punished with fetters. If it be a fact, it is strange on the part of, the Superintendent, Meerut Jail, who is a Civil Surgeon and a well-known physician too, to supply Maulana with fetters insted of good food. Is it to make up the deficiency of the loss of Maulana's weight? The Maulana is suffering from asthma for the last twelve years, and his lungs and the digesting power have become so weak that it was difficult for him to digest even the simple ordinary food at home, and the least irregularity in food caused great trouble to him.

Will our worthy friends the Editor of "Hamdam" a visitor of Jails and the Raja Sahab of Mahomoodabad think of their responsibilities? Maulana is after all ready to suffer anything in the path of virtue even upto the last moment.—Yours, etc.

NAZIR AHMED KHOJANDI.

Poona, August 9.

A DANGER TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This morning I saw the carcase of a bullock lying on the platform at the Bandra Goods Yard. This was subsequently dragged into waggon No. Z/3202 and the said waggon was removed about 75 feet to the south of the said platform. The carcase was then skinned and the flesh, entrails and other parts thrown in the culvert on which the waggon was standing for the vultures and wild dogs to dispose of, thus indirectly giving encouragement to rabies. The dung and other things were merely removed and the waggon shunted back to the station platform. All this took place within 200 feet of Tata's estates and Nawapada.

In this connection natural queries rise as under:—

What did the said animal die of:
(1) Did it die of starvation, want of water, or such other neglect?
(2) Or, by anthrax, or such other contagious and dangerous disease which must have affected the other live stock which had been brought along with it, or which would affect hereafter other animals subsequently brought in the said waggon No. Z/3202.
(3) How many animals are found dead in the Bandra Goods Yard during the year, and is this manner of skinning and disposing of the remains healthy?

The presence of a Sanitary and Veterinary Inspector is absolutely necessary at the Bandra Goods Yard where hundreds of animals are unloaded daily, to check wanton cruelty and neglect, to prevent diseased animals being sent to the slaughter house and to check the spread of dangerous and contagious animal diseases by means of imperfectly cleaned waggons, likewise to take steps that such remains be disposed of in a scientific manner, by cremation. —Yours, etc.

R. A. TARKHAD.

Bandra, August 11.

VALUE OF CHARACTER.

SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH'S LECTURE.

Sir L. A. Shah delivered the inaugural address before the Muslim Students' Union on Friday night, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, presiding.

Sir Lallubhai said it was a very good thing to have a Union like theirs in order that they might exchange views with others. When they left their schools they had to face many temptations and difficulties and he would emphasize the placing of character above everything else. If they would do so, that would be a very useful thing to them. It was not an easy thing to achieve and he was not speaking to them of it because he had been able to achieve it. If they consulted their conscience whenever they were in difficulty and did what they believed to be right, under the circumstances, he thought generally they would be in the right. They must act up to the right sort of response, and not according to their whim. For that purpose they must develop the necessary degree of boldness and strength. It was not a common thing that they had to compromise in their every day life, but in doing so they must not compromise with their principles. The next thing was industry. They must never fail in it. Idleness was one of the worst things in one's life and many students marred their career through lack of industry. In this world industry was nine-tenths of the thing. Cleverness could not replace character; the latter was far more abiding than cleverness. Another thing, when they left their colleges, they should avoid was the idea of getting rich quick. It was a very difficult thing to avoid when they were living in that atmosphere. Everybody wanted to get rich quick without the corresponding amount of work. He hoped the students would avoid that temptation and try to proceed steadily in their life, as steadiness meant a great deal in life. They ought to be methodical and orderly in everything they did. They must not do things in a hurry, but try to do them in a methodical way. Hurry was the common defect, however. He was sorry he did not see among the students any desire to study literature, as he used to see some 30 years ago. They could read any book they liked; in his own youth they used to read novels even in the lecture rooms. But he asked the students to study properly any book which they took up. He asked them to read those books in order to develop those traits which they might lock in. For instance, they might be weak in Mathematics and they could not do better than study books on that subject. The habit of accuracy both in their language and thoughts must be developed. Without precision in their thoughts and language they would not be able to achieve much. Accuracy of expession was a thing which they should acquire. At the same time they must not have any looseness of expression. He was sorry there were not great facilities for learning Arabic for Muslim students; his individual opinion was that the facilities for learning Oriental languages were very few in the colleges in this presidency. He asked the students to study Arabic in order to study their religion.

The speaker then exhorted the students not to give up their outdoor games. Whatever they could do, and whenever they could do so they must try to develop their bodies. They must not neglect in their youth an important part of their life, which they could ill-afford to neglect in their after life. He asked them to keep the right ideal before their minds and to follow it throughout their life. When they accepted opportunities, they must not also neglect the responsibilities which accompanied them. To the extent they realised their responsibilities their life would be worth living.

INFLUENCE OF MR. DADABHAI.

Mr. Jinnah said they did not want to hear a lecture, but they wanted to hear from men, who had gone through the life, some advice. Sir Lallubhai had discharged that duty to their entire satisfaction. He had told them of character and that character must be placed above everything. They must consult their conscience and do what it told them, in spite of all the obstacles which might be in their way. It was a valuable thing to them to have men like their Chief Justice come among them and tell them what they had gone through in their lives. Those small hints were the thing required to guide them in their lives. It was not a harangue or a lecture that they required, but real advice. He came into contact in his student days with that great and foremost political leader of India, Dadabhai Naoroji, and the impression that he had left on the speaker's mind had moulded his political opinions throughout his life. His influence was of a very lasting character on his mind.

A DUMB ORATOR.

"A sahakaritawadi" writes:—

There is a member of the House of Commons who has been able to write M.P., after his name for 22 years, and has not yet made his maiden speech, says the London Evening News. He is Mr. John Hope, who sits as a Coalition Liberal for Berwick and Haddington. "Why don't I speak in the House" echoed Mr. Hope when asked the question. "Well, I have found that I can do more by not talking. When I entered the House first of all I had no idea of never making a speech."

This reminds me of a Bombay speaker who was not absolutely silent—He opened his lips twice at a meeting at which he presided. He simply said, "I declare the meeting open" when the proceedings opened, and "I declare the meeting closed", when the proceedings terminated. I have heard of Municipal Councillors who observed strict silence during the year and read manuscripts at the close of the year during the budget debate.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

In this match which was played on Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, the home team scored their highest in the present season: 242 against their opponents' 60. The figures in the score are interesting. The score was:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

S M Dalvi 8, L P Jai 68, V A Dalvi 19, M D Pai 21, B S Muzumdar 1, D A Shete 13, B D Jog 61, S R Godambe 9, M H Rana 1, C H Rana (not out) 24, R V Kothare (not out) 8, extras 9. Total 242.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

Badshah 0, A Wadia 8, Ghaswala 0, Davar 2, P Mistri 13, H Kharshet 0, M P Mistri 0, P Daruwala 13, Mody (not out) 10, Banaji 6, J Mistri 0, extras 11. Total 60.

PARSI GYMKHANA v. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday on the Parsi Gymkhana ground, the visitors' winning the match by a margin of 73 runs. The Parsi team made a comparatively poor display, only Manekshaw putting in anything like a decent score with his 37. The Islam Gymkhana put up 170 against the home team's 97, S. G. Rasool for the winners contributing 60. There was nothing very remarkable about the bowling, except that Tamboowala and Rasool divided the bowling honours equally between them by capturing 5 wickets each. The score at the end was:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

K J Modi 13, A J Doctor 4, F E Kapadia 14, S M Chothia 5, H J Engineer 3, H J Khan 3, F M Pavri 0, M J Manekshah 37, R S Balsara 1, F M Marfatia 11, M B Vatcha 2, extras 4. Total 97.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H Masieh 12, F A Lotia 18, M H Visram 0, T A Thakoor 1, T T Barodawala 19, Tamboowala 2, S G Rasool 60, K H Contractor 11, A G Khan 1, P B Erfani 18, S M Khatkhatay 24, extras 10. Total 170.

PARSI GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. RY.

This was an interesting and evenly contested match which was played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground yesterday resulting in a win for the visiting team by 21 runs. Neither side was lacking in batsmen of name and fame, but it was a bowlers' day and neither team crossed the century line. The B. B. and C. I. team put up 97 against the Gymkhana's 76, the only notable figures being 33 and 24 by Pardeshi and Vithal respectively for the Railway, and 28 and 20 by Kapadia and Khan for the Gymkhana. Warden had a fine analysis with 6 wickets to his credit for a little more than three runs apiece. The score at the end was:—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

K Y Pardeshi 33, Bahadur Kapadia 0, U P Date 1, P Vithal 24, J Antia 2, K B Swami 4, J S Warden 18, B B More 1, P Baloo 8, J Antia 0, Capt A D Rolls 0, extras 6. Total 97.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

H J Engineer 0, F Pavri 0, F [illegible]
S M Chothia 3, R H Bulsara [illegible]
S B Cooper 0, H J Khan 20 [illegible]
7, N P Pavri 1, M [illegible]
Total 76.

TELEGRAPHIST[illegible]

A cricket match was played on S[illegible] the 13th instant, between the Go[illegible] Telegraph Recreation Club and the [illegible] C. C., resulting in a win for the former by 30 runs. For the G. T. R. C., Messrs. Menezes, Mendonca L. and D'Silva S. got into double figures, scoring 19, 15 and 11 runs respectively. For the I. L. I., Newman put up a 12 for his side, being the only one to get into double figures. Scores:—

G. T. R. C. ..... 57 runs.
I. L. I. ..... 27 runs.

SIX-DAY MOTOR-CYCLE RACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Geneva.—The final results of the six-day motor-cycle races are: Switzerland won with 2990 points, Britain was second with 2980, and Sweden third with 2973 points.

The competition for individual machines was carried off by a British A. J. S. machine with 2994 points. The American Harley Davidson, came second with 2993, and a Swiss Motosacoche machine third with 2975 points.

The individual lightweight competition resulted in a tie between a Swiss Condor machine and a British Levis.

The 350cc category was won by Eric Williams for Britain, riding A J S, while the sidecar class was won by a Swiss riding a Harley Davidson machine.

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES.

AUSTRALIA DEFEATS FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Boston.—In the Davis Cup Doubles yesterday, Patterson and O'Hara Wood (Australia) defeated Gobert and Cochet (France) six-love, six-eight, four-six, six-three, ten-eight.

Anderson (Australia) is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia and is not playing.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The deaths are announced of Sir Albert Rollit and painter Dudley Hardy.

The late Sir Albert Rollit, ex-president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, U. K., was a member of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour and of the French Academy.

Mr. Dudley Hardy, artist was member of the Royal Institute Water-colour Painters, Royal Miniature Society and Pastal Society. His publications include paintings for the "Illustrated London News", "The Sketch," "Puncth" "The Sphere" and others.

A report of a sad death from drowning comes from Ketibunder where the river Indus flows into the Arabian Sea. A boat carrying a young doctor who was proceeding home for his wedding was capsized and the doctor was drowned. No trace of his body is forthcoming.

OUT OUT

THE

SOCIALIST

Edited by S. A. DANGE.

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OF

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[redacted]of very attrac-

on

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AT 2-30 P. M.
AT
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PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall is progressing favourably, but, under medical advice, will not be able to receive visitors for a few days more. He wishes, however, to thank his many friends, who have called or written to enquire after his health.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, August 14, 1922.

SWARAJ OR HIJRAT?

We published on Friday a very important statement, issued by Seth Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, condemning the highly mischievous speech of Mr. Lloyd George on the Near East question. Mr. Lloyd George has shown by his gratuitous fling at Turkey that British statesmanship has never been more bankrupt than it is to-day. He has deliberately added fuel to the fire in the Near East and caused universal indignation throughout Asia, both among Muslims and non-Muslims. An Athens message says that the Greeks at a mass meeting "thanked" Mr. Lloyd George "for his complimentary references to the Greek feats of arms." Indeed, if the Greeks—and their British champions—think that their cowardly behaviour in massacring, wholesale, unarmed and helpless Muslims and carrying fire and sword wherever they have advanced, are achievements, worthy of being publicly commended, it is surely a measure of their degeneration. Mr. Lloyd George has shamelessly betrayed the interest of Great Britain, by espousing the cause of such people as the Greeks, and by deceiving the Muslims of the Empire, with pledges, solemnly given, which have been treated as "scraps of paper." It is not at all surprising that Indian Muslims should acutely feel the betrayal of the Khilafat by Britain's statesmen of the present day. But it is surprising how they, under the discipline which the Mahatma has imposed, have been able to exercise such wonderful restraint over their acute feelings. They feel that having induced them to fight against their own brethren in faith and help the Empire in winning the war, British statesmen have now broken faith with them. The same feeling is shared by all classes of people in India and that even the worst specimens of Anglo-Indian reactionaryism should resent Mr. Lloyd George's arrogant speech is an unquestionable proof of the betrayal of Turkey and the Khilafat. For, as Mr. Chotani authoritatively pointed out in his speech at the Jama-i-Masjid, "Islamic power depends upon the preservation of the Ottoman Empire and Constantinople, which are by historic and religious association, the centre of Islamic power." It was an insult of the first magnitude to Islam that Britain permitted the military occupation of Constantinople and put the Khalifa in duress. The subsequent attitude of British statesmen has done much to undermine the prestige of Britain in the East, and, by his latest tirade against Turkey, Mr. Lloyd George has dealt a staggering blow to Britain's position, which she can never hope to regain except by the unreserved fulfilment of her solemn pledges to the Muslim subjects of the Empire. It has become evident to Indian Muslims that Mr. Lloyd George has developed an extremely intolerant "Christian" conscience—for reasons, which, when closely examined, will be found to be far from honourable. Of course, that might have been regarded as his own affair, if he had not occupied a position of the utmost responsibility and claimed to speak in the name of the British people, whose confidence he does not possess, and has long forfeited. And the mischief he has done by destroying "the faith of the Eastern people in the British Empire" cannot be exaggerated. Such a crisis would never have arisen had the Government of India been really a Government of *India*—and not a subordinate branch of the British Government, as Lord Curzon impudently claimed—and represented Indian opinion. The only occasion when the Government of India showed any backbone at all was when they sent their famous cable to Mr. Montagu, fully endorsing the demands of Indians for a just and equitable settlement of the Khilafat issue. The only visible and nett result of that famous cable and its publication opportunely on the eve of the Paris Conference on the Near East, was the dismissal of Mr. Montagu from the India Office. If the Government of India really felt the unforgivable insult to Islam, they would have followed their words with suitable action and thus forced matters to a speedy issue, satisfactory alike to themselves and Indians. The insolence of Lord Curzon to a by no means undistinguished colleague and Mr. Lloyd George's approval of it, ought to have made the Government of India protest warmly against the betrayal of the Muslims, however cleverly it might have been camouflaged. But the Government of India, under the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England, pocketted the insult as a matter of no consequence and have, since then shown no disposition, as far as we can see, to vindicate their own honour or to regain the confidence of Indians. India, it has been advertised in flaming colours, is an independent member of the League of Nations, but her Government, as at present constituted, have been content to play the second fiddle to unscrupulous statesmanship, as exemplified in Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, and allowed Indian discontent to take a dangerous turn. The feelings of the people have been inflamed against Government, because the latter, knowing their own power and the justice and the strength of the cause, have remained indifferent to the rude shock to the conscience of all thoughtful and honourable people in the East—and the West too. Had the Government of India felt themselves responsible to Indian opinion, and taken up the matter earnestly with the British Government, neither Mr. Lloyd George nor Lord Curzon would ever have dared to flout them, or support, openly, Greece against Turkey. The fact that with Mr. Montagu's resignation the Government of India's enthusiasm to secure an *amende honourable* to the outraged conscience of Indians—Muslims in particular—has cooled, is construed as indicating that the famous cable of March last, whose publication led to the most deplorable result, was inspired by Mr. Montagu himself, and since his resignation, the Government of India have reverted to their *status quo ante*, merely trusting to chance—and repression!

The Muslims of India have reason to be dissatisfied about the future of the Khilafat, regarding whose integrity, disquieting rumours are current. But they have no doubts about their own duty towards Constantinople, which has inspired them and ennobled their lives through centuries. Constantinople is to Muslims all the world over, what the Vatican is to the Catholics, and more than that, Muslims regard Constantinople as the very foundation of all their spiritual greatness. Mr. Chotani has made it clear that it is "the sacred duty" of all Muslims to protect Constantinople against the enemies of Islam. "For the last few days," he said,

"we have been hearing various rumours about Constantinople. That news must serve as a lesson to us. The Greek armies have mustered round Constantinople, and though the Allied Powers have given assurance that the Greek armies will not be allowed to occupy Constantinolpe yet utterances of Mr. Lloyd George's Government can no longer be trusted. It is just possible this assurance may meet the same fate as those famous pledges given to the Muslims during the war. We want to declare it publicly that the Mussalmans of the world cannot tolerate to see that the Greeks get the smallest possible help directly or indirectly from the British Government. If the British Ministers encourage the Greek to the occupation of Constantinople the Mussalmans of the world will never forget and forgive it, and the British position which has already suffered a severe blow owing to the violation of solemn pledges will be seriously endangered in the East."

Muslims recognize that there is a positive side too, to their duty, and it is to render every assistance to their brave Turkish brothers who are discharging their duties honourably and bravely in the present struggle for extricating Islamic power from the grip of hostile forces. Mr. Chotani has exhorted Muslims not to forget these brave men, who, in the words of His Excellency Ghalib Kemaly Bey, Turkish Minister at Stockholm, "have sworn by their Faith never to disarm till they have obtained their liberty and complete independence." Indian Muslims can do a great deal to make matters easy for their co-religionists. As Mr. Chotani said:—

"If we cannot fight the enemies of Islam we should at least render pecuniary help to the *Mujahadin* of Islam. At the same time we should continue our struggle in India by acting upto the country's programme and by making the Swadeshi movement a complete success. We should prove to the world, particularly to the British Ministers that we have every right to live in this world as a self-respecting nation. May the Almighty God enable us to serve Islam and our country at this hour of trial."

The predominant feeling among Muslims to-day is, in the significant words of Mr. Chotani: "Give us a Government which we can call our own or let us go!"—in other words, Swaraj or Hijrat, the Muslims feel, is the only issue before them. We think it is impolitic to belittle the significance of this bitter cry among Muslims, wrung from the innermost depths of their hearts. It is being asked everywhere: "Where is Lord Reading and what is he doing at this critical moment in the fortunes of our country?" If the faith of the Muslims in the honour of Britain is to be revived, Lord Reading and his Government must promptly warn the Prime Minister and his colleagues that they will not tolerate the betrayal of seven crores of Muslims who are British subjects, by the British Government's bad faith with them. Let the Government of India, in view of the dangerous ferment, which is gaining alarming proportions throughout the East, tell the British Government that since they were a party to inflicting a defeat on the Turks, they would never forgive any surrender of Turkish interests to the wicked Greeks, but would do everything in their power, use every resource of the Indian Empire and employ "the big Indian army" to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, the honour and sanctity of Britain's solemn pledges and ensure for the Turks the undisturbed sovereignty of all their homelands and Constantinople and also to secure the entire freedom of Muslim Holy Places. If the Government of Lord Reading cease to be the gramophones of the Turco-phobe British Government and pledge the moral and material power of India for the emancipation of Islam, they will be making the best possible contribution to the solution of the Indian political problem. For the problem has never been based on a hatred of the British. The question, to Nationalist India, is one of principle and that is that the Government of India should be thoroughly *Indian* in spirit and in feeling. Lord Reading has the opportunity of a lifetime to make an everlasting impression on the people of India—and Asia. If like a great predecessor of his who openly identified himself with the people of India to obtain just treatment of Indians in South Africa, Lord Reading will put himself at the head of India in securing for the Muslims an honourable peace in the Near East, we venture to think he will be known to history as a far-sighted statesman.

It is pertinent to inquire here what the Muslim Princes of India are doing to discharge their great responsibility to their "subjects." The question of Islamic integrity is not of less consequence to them than to Muslims of British India. What have they done to let the Government of India know of the strain that is being put on their and their subjects' loyalty to the Empire by the hostility shown to Turkey by British statesmen? And what have they done to demonstrate their indignation at the outrageous licence permitted to the murderous and fanatical Greeks, who have ruthlessly massacred Muslims, brutally outraged the honour of their women and violated their children, destroyed their homes and places of worship? And why have they not taken up the muffled cry of their suffering co-religionists and come to their rescue? Is their sense of honour so blunted that they cannot feel for the sufferings of those who, inspite of overwhelming odds, have preserved the Crescent against being laid in the dust? There are many ways in which the Muslim Princes of India, without violating their political allegiance, can relieve the suffering among their brothers in faith and contribute towards the preservation of the Khilafat. A greater responsibility rests on the Muslims, who owe it to their Faith and themselves, in this hour of sore trial, to realise clearly the nature of their duty. It is their imperative duty as individuals and as a community, to stand up for the rights of their co-religionists and help them with men, money and materials. The issue in the Near East has taken such a turn that it involves no violation of their existing political allegiance to render all possible help to their brave Turkish comrades, who under the leadership of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal, have shown to the world that Islam is a vital and living force. Theirs is the opportunity of advancing to the rescue of the defenders of their Faith and exhort them not to despair; for Allah is great and victory is for the just and the righteous. The cause espoused by Mustafa Kemal is just and he has already been blessed with success. Will Muslims then remain indifferent to their duty? Mr. Chotani has declared that, in the absence of a national Government at home, it becomes their duty, however painful, to migrate to Turkey and settle down there, that the only alternative to Swaraj, so far as Muslims are concerned, is Hijrat; and it has already become, much sooner than anyone of us has been able to foresee, a real living issue. When Mr. Chotani talked of Hijrat, he had in view, we have no doubt, an orderly and well-planned withdrawal, and not the kind of movement that was carried out from Sind. Though in a way unsuccessful, that movement has lighted up the path of every true Muslim, who puts his liberty of conscience above worldly convenience. The suggestion is gaining in strength that a party of enlightened and influential Muslims should proceed to Turkey, study the conditions of the country and plan out a scheme of settlement for the immigrants. The whole scheme must be properly organised and carried out gradually, so as not to accentuate existing hardships but with a view to harmonise in effect with local conditions. There is a splendid opportunity before Muslims who are determined to achieve freedom of conscience and sustain the glory of Islam. His Excellency Ghalib Kemaly Bey has shown to Indian Muslims how best to make a beginning. In his letter to Mr. A. H. S. Khatri, which we reproduced in these columns some days ago, his Excellency wrote:—

"History has never recorded such a calamity, and those millions have to endure this martyrdom merely because they will not accept a foreign yoke. In Constantinople itself the situation is becoming daily more critical, and the Muslims are obliged to sell even their linen in order to provide for indispensable needs. Each month thousands of Musalman properties pass into the hands of Greeks and Armenians. If this goes on all the landed property of the Musalmans will pass into other hands, which God forbid! I had already written it and I repeat it once again: If possible, a syndicate should be formed which would come to Constantinople to buy the lands sold by the Musalmans. At least, in that way, our Indian brothers would be landlords at Constantinople, and the good Indian families could come and spend the summer there. They would thus become better acquainted with the Turks, who love them so much, would contract marriages, and, in short, would secure a continual contact with the Near East."

Muslims—Prince and peasant—ought to elaborate a plan, whereby they can make their interest in the Khilafat and Constantinople a living one. The lines suggested by His Excellency for bringing about a continual contact between Indian Muslims and Turkey must appeal not only to the loyalty to the Faith but also to the business instincts of Muslims—and to large numbers of broadminded non-Muslim Indians. An effective organisation for the purposes mentioned by His Excellency would serve as an excellent nucleus for the larger scheme of Hijrat, which Muslims will feel called upon, and are ready, to undertake, in the event of the Government of India refusing to put themselves at the head of the Indian discontent and exercise their influence on the British Government, who have constituted themselves the greatest obstacle to peace. To every Muslim whose mind has not been corrupted by impious influences the Hijrat is not an idle threat but a duty; he considers it not only as a possibility but also as a probability of the immediate future. Mr. Chotani's words in this connection are too pointed and clear to be misunderstood.

Notes of the Day

"A Much-Needed Tonic."

The Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer", describing the position created by Mr. Lloyd George's hysterical speech on the I. C. S. debate, states "that the ultimate effect of Mr. Lloyd George's utterances may be to provide India with a much-needed tonic." Indeed, the "Pioneer's" correspondent could not have more accurately reflected, though quite unconsciously, our own view. Mr. George's speech is certainly an excellent tonic, especially to the Co-operators, who have pinned their faith to hollow reforms and deluded themselves with the idea that, with dyarchy, they have been placed on the high road to self-Government. Mr. Lloyd George has, by his utterances on Indian questions during the past six months, completely disabused their minds that British neo-imperialism means anything less than the perpetual domination of India by Britishers. The conscience of the Moderates may be soothed by meaningless platitudes about maintaining law and order, and gradually fitting them up to Responsible Government. But British neo-Imperialists are frankly opposed to self-Government in India, as they were to self-Government in Ireland, and the country's salvation is not to be ensured by begging for gifts but making sacrifices which are commensurate with the great prize of freedom. Mr. Lloyd George has, unintentionally, done India a service by showing to the Moderates that they have hitherto been living in a fool's paradise. We trust that the tonic will impart to the sapient Moderates a new vigour and a clearer perception, so that they may give up their present fratricidal policy, which must ultimately rebound on their own heads.

Craddock's Parthian Shot.

Sir Reginald Craddock's speech at Rangoon betrays an undercurrent of disappointment at his being passed over in the new dispensation in Burma. In his extravagant conceit, he had come to regard himself as indispensable to the Burmans whom he ruled with the mailed fist concealed in a velvet glove. After indulging in platitudes about "efficient government"—of which, we presume, his own in Burma, and earlier, in the unregenerate Central Provinces of pre-reform days, is a pattern—he held out the mailed fist to the monks, whose crime is that they have, steadily and with unerring purpose, fed the flame of Burmese patriotism and prevented it from cooling. The Craddockian maxim recognises no such thing as patriotism—either among Burmans or Indians—unless it be "doctored" with a double-dose of Imperialism. So, the yellow-robed monks who have retained the purity of their calling in a tainted political atmosphere, are an eyesore to the hardened protagonist of bureaucracy. His parthian shot at either the Burmans or their monks is not likely to affect the tenor of their lives. We regard the threat which Sir Reginald uttered to the monks as puerile. Sir Reginald said: "As to the monk he can do as he likes so long as he does not break the law of the land; but if the yellow robe rules the field of militant politics it will lose its colour. Will it risk the veneration of centuries for a mere day's applause of the gaping multitude?" Of course, the monks know their business better than their officious mentor imagines. Whatever might happen in Burma, we may rest assured that at the bidding of arrogant "birds of passage," the monks will not risk the veneration of centuries by selling their and their countrymen's birthright for a mess of pottage.

Mr. C. R. Das.

In some interested circles, where the wish was father to the thought, a canard was circulated that Mr. C. R. Das would change his attitude towards Non-co-operation and resume his practice at the bar. It was even more than hinted that Mr. Sen Gupta in resuming his practice had acted on the advice of Mr. Das. The rumour, disquieting as it was, failed to produce any impression on the Non-co-operators, who, conversant with the unscrupulous propagandist methods of their political opponents, quietly ignored the rumour. We ourselves had never felt any anxiety about Mr. Das's attitude As if to set at rest any anxiety that might have been felt among those who do not know him intimately, he has told an interviewer "that it was ridiculous for anybody to think that he was going to join the bar." His shining example of single-minded devotion to the cause will, we hope, serve as a beacon-light to the waverers in the ranks of the Congress.

The Late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

Bombay is a city of merchant princes and flourishing industrialists. But it is a city where the more wealth accumulates the more do public life and morals decay. India has never witnessed a greater national awakening than it has done during the last two years. How little is the part which the rich men and women of Bombay have played in this awakening! If success in the struggle for Swaraj has been delayed, the blame must largely be ascribed to the apathy and selfishness of the wealthy men and women of Bombay. No one would grudge them innocent pleasures or the legitimate pursuit of business. But the melancholy fact is there that, with very few exceptions, they have failed, as a class, to respond to the call of the country in its hour of greatest need. If a few of them have condescended to devote to public affairs some portion of their busy time spent in making money and in responding to the call of the Government House, the Turf, the Willingdon Sports Club, the Orient Club, the Gymkhanas and the like, their services have been negligible, incompetent or on the side of reaction, if not prompted by self-regarding considerations. Very few of the rich men, who have taken part in public life, have displayed an intelligent and firm grasp of public questions. Fewer still of them have succeeded, by their contributions, in moulding public opinion on economic and financial questions with which the industrialists and merchant princes of Bombay might be expected to be well conversant. The late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey belongod to this small group of Bombay's wealthy men who have left their mark on the public life of the country and his early death is, therefore, the more to be deplored. He was a man of multifarious activities, quick in the grasp of the most complicated questions, and endowed with business acumen and shrewd commonsense of an exceptionally high order. He had a distinguished record, alike in promoting indigenous industrial enterprise and in securing the redress of economic and industrial grievances, whether as a leading light of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau or as member of the Imperial Legislature, where his services during the time he was a colleague of Gokhale, were specially noteworthy. This record was, to some extent, marred by the sensational failure of the Indian Specie Bank of whose Board of Directors he was the Chairman. But the true history of the causes which led to the failure of the Indian Specie Bank still remains to be written. Sir Vithaldas' charities were characteristic of the man. His splendid donation of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Indian Women's University and his endowment fund of Rs. 5 lakhs for scholarships to deserving poor students are an example to the rich men of Bombay But his most constructive achievement was the establishment, in collaboration with Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, at a time when few leaders of public opinion had begun to realise the immense potentialities of the co-operative movement in the reorganisation of rural life particularly and the building up of a new, just and democratic economic organisation generally.

MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12.

Mr Arthur Griffith has died of heart failure

The death of Mr. Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eirean, which is just reported, will be keenly regretted by all who have the settlement of Ireland at heart. Mr. Griffith who was born in 1872, was a leading member of the Irish Sinn Fein Movement, and with Mr. De Valera, was imprisoned after the Dublin rising of Easter 1916. When a political amnesty was declared soon afterwards by the Asquith Ministry, Mr. Griffith was released along with his colleagues. He was a sincere determined worker for the emancipation of Ireland. An uncompromising nationalist, he combined with his indefatigable zeal and energy a rare gift of journalism. As a Nationalist he suffered much for the cause which he had espoused. When after the King's visit to Belfast for opening Northern Ireland's new Parliament, the way to negotiations was paved, Mr. Griffith was one of the Irish deputies that went to England, and successfully negotiated a treaty; which led to the evacuation of "Dublin Castle" by the British bureaucracy. On the resignation of the Presidentship of the Dail by Mr. De Valera, who was opposed to the treaty recognizing the Irish sovereignty of the English King, Mr. Griffith was elected in his place and had held the Presidentship until his death. Mr. Griffith was a great optimist and believed in the great future of his country and had always felt confident of ultimately overcoming the opposition of the Ulster Diehards and achieving a united Ireland. His death just on the eve of the fruition of his plans is a great loss to Ireland—and also to England, since it removes from the arena of Irish politics one who was greatly esteemed among the Irish people, and was a staunch supporter of the Treaty.

MOURNING IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The suddenness of Mr. Arthur Griffith's death has shocked Dublin where it occurred no less than London. He was only taken ill ten days ago with influenza which was aggravated by an internal trouble. He underwent an operation for tonsillitis on Wednesday which apparently was successful.

Yesterday after eating a hearty breakfast he visited the hospital where he had been treated and while on the staircase bent down presumably to tie a bootlace. Suddenly emitting a low groan he fell forward. He regained consciousness a minute later for about twenty seconds and a priest who was brought immediately administered last Sacrament but he had scarcely uttered the last word when Mr. Griffith died.

It seems generally to be assumed that the death was the result of the great strain which the recent events had imposed on him.

MOURNING IN DUBLIN.

There are many signs of mourning in Dublin. All cinemas and theatres are closed till Tuesday and Horse Show has been postponed. Messages of condolence include one from Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the Cabinet extolling Mr. Griffith's patriotism, ability, sincerity and courage and adding that his loss is a heavy blow for Ireland.

The Prime Minister telegraphing to the widow says the English had learned to respect her husband deeply for his sincerity and faith.

FREE STATE TROOPS' CLOSING ON CORK.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Assisted by the capture of Clonmel, one of the strongest posts in the Irregulars' line step by step the Free State forces seem to be closing in on Cork.

Information continues to be most meagre owing to the cessation of communications and aerial reconnaissances by the Free State airmen, which attracted the Irregulars' rifle fire. It is reported that fires in Cork were raging throughout the night, and all military barracks. Government House and other central buildings are in flames. The brunt of the fighting is being borne by the troops who have established a line of posts within a short distance of the borders of the city.

POSITION OF CORK OBSCURE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The actual position of Cork is obscure. The Irregulars do not appear to have evacuated the city yet, though many buildings, including the military and police barracks, are burning. The national forces are consolidating their positions preparatory to completely investing the city, the news of the fall of which is hourly expected.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting is proceeding.

FREE STATE TROOPS OCCUPY CORK.

LONDON, Auy. 12.

An official announcement states that Free State forces have occupied Cork city and taken fifty prisoners.

RECEPTION TO NATIONAL TROOPS AT CORK.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The national troops were accorded a splendid reception when they entered Cork City. Their casualties are seven killed and many wounded and some missing.

IRREGULARS ATTACK DUBLIN POST OFFICE.

LONDON, Auy. 12.

It is reworted that Irregulars in Dublin attacked the Post Office last night, overpowered the guard and set the building on fire. Telegraphic communication with Dublin has ceased.

DETAILS OF THE RAID.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Dublin Post Office was rushed by twenty Irregulars whose main objective was the instrument room, an important section for the telegraphic communication. The raiders poured out petrol and ignited it but the fire brigade arrived promptly and extinguished the flames after some damage had been done. The destruction of the telegraphic instruments, however, was not accomplished and the vital apparatus is intact. The national troops have again taken possession of the building. It is stated, a normal service will be resumed today. One of the sentries was seriously wounded in the affray and one Irregular was arrested.

REFORMS—"AN EXPERIMENT"!

ASSURANCE TO BRITISH CIVIL SERVANTS NEEDED.

"MORNING POST" TO PREMIER'S RESCUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 13.

The "Observer", referring to the Indian comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons, on 2nd August, says that the Parliament definitely offered the Reforms as an experiment which it was now for the Indians to determine. If the Reforms should come to grief, the experiment would have failed. With Indian co-operation, the experiment would not fail, but co-operation, was a condition of the offer, and is a condition upon its success. It carries with it an assurance in fact, the necessity, of its expansion if it succeed. The Prime Minister's reference to the British personnel of the Civil Service was no more than could be endorsed by any Indian who was prepared to work the Reforms responsibly. The Reforms, in presuming co-operation, presume participation, for as long as we need look forward, of the British administrators in the Indian Government. Without the principle of unity which the British administrator embodies, there could be no foundation for the Indian Government of any sort. The more Indians there are brought by their new powers to face their own responsibilities, the more they must shrink from a Tolstoyan invitation to chaos offered them as an alternative. The Prime Minister gave the British Civil Servants an assurance which was their due, and a criticism of his speech would be more disturbing if the more violent forms of criticism did not come from the quarters in which the Reforms were never accepted.

BRITISH RECRUITMENT TO I. C. S.

DENIAL OF ABANDONMENT.

LONDON, August 13.

The "Morning Post's" allegation with regard to the memorandum from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments concerning the abandonment of the European recruitment for the Indian Civil Service is declared to be unwarranted.

It is stated that the Government of India are closely corresponding with the authorities in Whitehall regarding the means of meeting the grievances of the Civil Service and encouraging a good supply of the right class British recruits.

"PROVOCATIVE SPEECH OF PREMIER."

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Mr. Venkatapathi Razu proposes to move the following resolutions in the Indian Legislative Assembly:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that British Parliament be informed of the emphatic protest of the Assembly against the unwarranted and provocative speech of the Prime Minister on the Indian Civil Service debate in Parliament and firm determination of India to win Swaraj at an early date.

This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that with a view to effect a substantial reduction in expenditure under service heads necessary steps be taken for stopping further recruitment for services outside India excepting employment of foreign experts on special terms when necessity arises.

NO INTENTION TO KEEP PROMISE.

PREMIER'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

A vernacular paper "Naya Deepika," a Telugu organ of the ministerial party commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech says that Mr. Lloyd George's speech casts doubts on the intention of the British Government to keep the promise contained in the famous declaration of 1917 and urges that Mr. Lloyd George should take an early opportunity to declare openly that (1) it was not his intention in that speech in any way to go behind the declaration of 1917 (2) goal of Indian reforms has always been the grant of complete responsible Government of India within the Empire and that (3) Indianisation of services will be continued as promised.

THE WEATHER-COCK ON THE STEEPLE.

L. GEORGE'S TURCOPHOBIA.

DANGER TO ASIATIC PEACE.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday evening, to protest against the threatened occupation of Constantinople by the Greeks, Mr D. G. Dalvi presiding.

Mr. Dalvi wished that Mr. Pickthall was there to speak on the subject. Most of them must have read the two notorious speeches delivered by the British Premier regarding the Turkish policy and Indian question. They were concerned that day with the Allied and the Greek policy with regard to Turkey. He congratulated Mr. Bharucha on getting together a meeting where Parsis and Hindus and Christians were addressing a meeting on the Khilafat question which showed that there was no difference of opinion on this question in the country. They were all one with regard to that question. The Liberal Federation had passed the same resolutions as had been passed by the Khilafat Conference. He then referred to the services rendered by Lord Sinha and the Aga Khan and the speeches they had made on the question of the Khilafat before the Big Four, and it was there he said that the Allies consented and agreed to keep Constantinople with Turkey. He wanted thereby to show that there was no difference of opinion in India, between the different parties, on the Khilafat question. The Governments in India were also at one with the people in pressing forward the Indian point of view. The Government and the people were all united on this question, and yet the Premier got up in the British House of Commons and forgetting all his pledges, all that he had laid down before, all that he had said before made the most threatening speech he had ever delivered. The meeting could not sufficiently emphasize their protest against that speech of the most responsible man in the British Empire. Indians had expected that the Turkish question would soon be settled, but that had not been done. Instead the position had got worse, and they had assembled there to protest with all their might against the threatened occupation of Constantinople.

VIOLATION OF A SOLEMN PLEDGE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi then moved:

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, (1) expresses its emphatic protest against the Premier violating Britain's solemn pledge of 1918 to the Moslems of India in respect of Constantinople, Thrace and Asia Minor;

(2) Views with grave alarm the tremendous concentration of Greek troops on the approaches to Constantinople, which it regards as a grave menace to the integrity of the Khilafat;

(3) and urges on the Government of India to take immediate steps to bring home to the authorities in England the fact that a Greek attack on Constantinople, which has been under Allies' occupation for the last four years, will simply inflame the Islamic world and will seriously complicate the situation in India.

Mr Trivedi said it was now four years since the great war had come to an end and every nation was trying to come to normal conditions. But Turkey was an exception to this. The Allies had not yet come to a settlement with Turkey. Although they themselves were not fighting with that country but egging on Greece to do so. Had it not been for the help that Greeks were receiving from the Allies they would not have lasted so long. The Allies had tried all the means possible to bring Angora to its knees, and now they must have hit upon this stratagem of allowing Greece to occupy Constantinople. He was inclined to think that it was a threat to bring the Turks to a reason. Indians must protest against this, and although they could not fight for the Turks, they could send this protest to show to the British people that Indians were against the step that Greece was taking. This step was due more to the British clergy who foolishly thought that Christianity was in danger, and who did not like that Christian people should be under Moslems. Christians always wanted that their religion should be at the top, as without their religion they thought there could be no salvation for the people. That was a wrong idea. But in India there was no difference between the various religions. They wanted to tell England that only India was able to solve this question of religions, and they would do it, in spite of all opposition. For that purpose there must be perfect friendship between the various communities. Only in India different religions had lived together for centuries without hatred against each other. Whether Government paid heed to their protest or not, it was the duty of the public to show in unmistakable terms that the public of Bombay was opposed to the occupation of Constantinople. They also wanted to tell the British people that they had not the least confidence in the British Premier, as he was one of the greatest opportunists.

GLADSTONIAN TRADITION.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla seconding said since Gladstone's Premiership the policy of England was anti-Turkish and that policy was being followed by the present British Premier. All the Balkan States like Roumania, Bulgaria etc., had freed themselves from the yoke of Turkey with the help of Europe and it was the ambition of the present Government to free the remaining small part of Europe from the Turkish sovereignty. They were all sick of the present conspiracy. The speaker said England had not helped Turkey in spite of the latter's repeated requests, and had thus precipitated her into the arms of Germany. Mr. Lloyd George had repeatedly told them that Angora and Smyrna would never be taken away from Turkey, and yet he had broken his pledges and had given some of those provinces to the tender mercies of Greece. They were, however, thankful to Mustapha Kemal Pasha for keeping the flag of Turkey flying in Anatolia and Asia Minor. The British Government had purposely but repeatedly suppressed the reports of atrocities committed by Greece against the helpless Turks. They wanted to tell the British Government now that unless the Khilafat question were settled there would not be any peace in this country!

NATIONALISTS URGED TO COOPERATE.

Mr I. S. Haji said there could be no peace not only in India, but in the whole of Asia, unless there was peace made with Turkey and the Turkish question was settled once for all. They were sorry that the British Premier had made the position worse than ever by breaking his oft-made pledges. It was their bounden duty to warn the British Government betimes. It was the duty of the meeting to urge upon the Government to take note of the feeling of the country against the attitude of the British Government. The British Premier had given India a pledge that her voice would be heard in the British Cabinet in regard to the British foreign policy. But that promise had not been kept by him and they were bound to think that those promises were not real but shadowy. Although the speaker was a member of the Council he was compelled to say that the reforms were not what they had expected to be. They were powerless in the Council to do anything. If they had nationalists in the Council they would have been able to pass a resolution protesting against the war with Turkey. It was, therefore, a good thing to have nationalists in the Council, and he asked the public to reconsider their decision on this question.

DISILLUSIONMENT OF PROTESTS.

Mr. L. G. Khare said the stupidity of the British Premier had made the Turkish question not only an Asiatic question, but an international question of great importance. The Turks were fighting their enemies on the highest moral grounds. It was a problem in which all cultured Hindus and Moslems were taking an active part and it would have been a greater problem if the spokesmen of Moslems, like Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, were free to carry on their agitation, before the whole world. Both Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali had accepted the principles of non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi. They had heard frol a member of the Legislative Council about the value of protests. The greater the protests, the greater the expectations and greater the disappoint. They had heard from a member of the Legislative of disillusionment against protests and he was glad of it. He praised the efforts being made by a few Moslems in Paris to keep the Moslem view before the world, through their paper. They would feel aghast at the calculated hypocrisy of England not only against Turkey, but also against her own Allies, with a view to deceive France and other Allies. Why was it done? Because to an Englishman nothing was more sacred than his bank-balance. And Lloyd George was speaking to-day, as he was, because he was in the clutches of a Greek financier, Sir Basil Zaharoff. Lloyd George and his friends had only a temporary interest in India, and in this question they were only speaking like that for the purpose of catching votes, and placating their party. But he would tell them that Hindus and others were behind Moslems in this question and that whatever might happen they would never give up the Khilafat cause.

Mr Mojawalla said Indians were lovers of truth and virtue and they would always keep their promises. They were not like British politicians who bid in their dealings with other nations. Whatever the Western militarism might do the Moslems had trust in God and they were sure that God would neer forsake them. Moslems were in the right and God would always be on their side. Dishonesty was rampant everywhere. Indians were a great people, but what were they going to do to give effect to their resolutions? They had not done their duty by this mere protest. Let Indians do their work; and become members of the Congress and use Khaddar. Let them use only countrymade goods and boycott English goods.

DEGRADING ASIATICS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said when the English armies were in danger the Premier turned round to India and gave the Moslems the promise that they were not fighting against the Turks to eject them from their native land. Those promises were now broken. Many countries had been defeated, but in no case had their capital been occupied. Why was it then that Constantinople was occupied? They had proved by that that Asiatics were to be treated in a different manner to Europeans. They wanted to degrade the Asiatics by this treatment of the Turks. They had gone further and had aided Greece to land her armies on the Asiatic coast to commit any outrages it liked. The meeting (of all communities then gave a clear warning to the

(Continued on next page).

REPARATIONS DEADLOCK.

NEW BRITISH DRAFT.

AGEEMENT NOT YET IN SIGHT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

For seven hours to-day, Mr. Lloyd Georg M. Poincare and Mr. Theunis wrestled together over the thorny problems on which the Conference has come to a deadlock, basing on the new British draft relative to the conditions for granting Germany the proposed moratorium, which draft is said to be absolutely based on the report of the Experts Committee.

Sir R. Horne was summoned to consultation at the afternoon session.

It cannot be fairly said that an agreement is yet in sight. The position is that certain suggested modifications have been referred back to the Committe for report. The experts are therefore, again assembling at the Treasury to-night, and it is hoped will be able to submit a report to the three Premiers, to-morrow morning.

Mr. Lloyd George, this evening, had a long conference with the Italian Foreign Minister, Sgr. Schanzer.

ALTERNATIVES TO FRENCH PROPOSALS.

SUBMITTED TO M. POINCARE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Reuter understands that in the course of conversations between Mr. Lloyd George, M. Poincare and M. Theuis, who had breakfast with the Prime Minister, at 10, Downing Street, definite British proposals drafted yesterday evening, were submitted as alternatives to M. Poincare's proposals.

The Pemiers will resume discussion this afternoon.

As regards the report that Britain agreed to the seizure of the German Customs it is authoritatively stated that the Experts Committee merely recommended a stricter carrying out of the existing arrangements. While the Committee expressed the view that the taking over of the State forests and the mines of the Ruhr region would be economically impossible, it admitted the possibility of Germany making deliveries of timber for the restoration of devastated regions.

BRITISH COUNTER PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Paris.—It is semi-officially stated that the British counter proposals are, firstly, a conditional moratorium to Germany for cash payments, until December 31st, secondly, Germany shall carry out deliveries in kind, especially in regard to coal and timber. The moratorium shall only be granted subject to Germany's enforcement of the laws prohibiting the export of capital the establishment of autonomy of the Reichsbank and the consolidation of the floating debt. Germany must also permit the Reparations Commission to receive and keep in reserve the proceeds of the twenty-six per cent levy on German exports and German Customs, which may eventually be placed at the disposal of Germany if the Commission thinks necessary.

CONDITIONS OF MORATORIUM.

LONDON, Auy. 12.

It apears that the Conference issue has been narrowed down to the conditions on which a moratorium can be granted to Germany. A speedy decision is necessary, since the answer to Germany's request must be given before Tuesday. It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George offered to refer the points of the dispute to the League of Nations, but M. Poincare refused to entertain such a proposal.

CABINET'S UNANIMOUS SUPPORT TO PREMIER.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The principal points to-day at the Allied proceedings in London are firstly that there will be no further Conference until Monday as the Committee of Experts is still busy and secondly the Cabinet meeting unanimously supported Mr. Lloyd George as regards moratorium and decided to leave the matters entirely in his hands.

The experts' discussions to-day largely centred on the question and definition of the control of the German mines and forests on which it is stated a compromise is not yet visible although a French source declares the French Belgian and Italian views how coincide. A later question to be discussed is an International Loan secured on twenty-six per cent tax on the German exports which is one of the British counterproposals.

FRENCH COERCIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Berlin.—The German note to France considers that the announced French measures regarding clearing house payments cannot be based on the Treaty of Versailles or any supplementary international law, and it declares that France's resort to coercive measures, without waiting for the date when the payment is due, violates the existing treaties and constitutes grave injustice. It suggests that the matter should be submitted to an international arbitration if France persists in her attitude.

The second note strongly protests against the expulsions from Alsace Lorraine and

COERCIVE MEASURES

EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM ALSACE LORRAINE.

GERMAN PRESS FURIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Reuter learns the French coercive measures in Alsace Lorraine consist of an order forbidding the Germans to withdraw bank deposits and the expulsion of five-hundred "undesirable" Germans especially those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Treaty of Versailles to become French. The first-named measure has proved ineffective as the depositors have taken precaution previously to withdraw their bank deposits. The expulsions are timed to start at midnight to-night.

According to a Berlin telegram the expelled persons are allowed to take hand baggage only; while the families are permitted to take marks 10,000 with them and single men marks 5,000. Further 500 expulsions are heralded if the French demands are not complied with.

The German press is furious and describes the expulsions as barbarous and brutal besides ineffective.

The "Lokalanzeiger" suggests the reprisal by the expulsion of the French from Germany.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

CELEBRATION OF THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Berlin.—To-day being the third anniversary of the promulgation of the Republican Constitution, Government buildings and many private houses are beflaged.

President Ebert has issued a manifesto saying "Heavy storms have swept over the young Republic, and Unity, Right, and Liberty have been threatened, but the firm hope in the salvation of Germany and the world will not be abandoned.

The President and members of the Cabinet, officials and military officers assembled in the decorated Reichstag, cheered for the Republic and the Fatherland, and listened to the patriotic speech

Herr Hummel, Premier of Baden, warmly appealing for social cooperation in the work of reconstruction, and urging the pursuit of the path of justice in the foreign policy.

It is noteworthy that the Bavarian building in Berlin was not befla[illegible]

DISPUTE BETWEE[illegible] BAVARI[illegible]

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. [illegible]

Berlin.—The dispute between the Cent[illegible] and the Bavarian Governments on the question of the laws for the safety of the Republic has been settled by compromise. The Bavarian Government has agreed to withdraw its ordinance against the Central Government's laws in return for Sovereign Rights in the execution of such laws.

RAND REVOLT CASES.

TWO ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Johannesburg.—The special criminal court for trying cases arising out of the Rand revolt in March has sentenced two prisoners to death and several others to varying terms of imprisonment in connexion with the shooting of natives.

declares that the amount of money allowed to the deportees is so small as to leave them beggars in the streets.

EXPERTS' COMMITTEE.

GULF MORE PROFOUND THAN EVER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

It was stated at the conclusion of this afternoon meeting of the Experts' Committee that the gulf was more profound than ever. A foreign expert said a deadlock had been reached and it was now the matter for the Premiers. Mr. Lloyd George has gone into the country for the week end.

A COMPROMISE?

"OBSERVER" ON OUTCOME OF CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 13.

The "Observer" considers that the outcome of Conference will be a compromise, as the deadlock is complete. M. Poincare, in pressing for the rupture, will take a perilous responsibility; therefore, it is probable that a moratorium will be granted. The moratorium will save an immediate debacle in Europe, and through it, a revision of the Allied policy must follow.

The paper declares that after the present Conference there will be another to discuss the future of the German payments after the moratorium. Europe's financial condition is inseparable from political problems. The revision of the indemnity, together with the revision of debts, can only be undertaken as part of a general endeavour to reach a wider settlement, including the questions of disarmament and security.

LOKAMANYA'S GREATNESS.

LESSON OF PREMIER'S SPEECH.

STAND ON YOUR OWN LEGS.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union Bombay, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening in the Hira Bagh Hall, near the C. P. Tank, to celebrate the Second Anniversary day of the late Lok. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-law, addressed the audience. There was a large and cosmopolitan gathering on the occasion.

LOKAMANYA'S NATIONALISM.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in the course of his speech said that when the Secretary of the Union approached him to speak he hesitated, but when he told him (the speaker) that the object of the meeting was to celebrate the anniversary of the late Bal Gangadhar Tilak with whom the speaker was closely associated for many years, he willingly consented to say a few words on the occasion. The life of Mr. Tilak was so well-known to them that for the last thirteen or fourteen days there had been eulogies and panegyrics bestowed upon him both in the Press and on the platform. Mr. Tilak was his client in connection with his case. He would tell them that he had come across many clients in his life, but it was a pleasure to him to have come in contact with him. Mr. Tilak was always ready to discuss with him various political problems confronting his Motherland. In several important matters the speaker worked with Mr. Tilak. That sort of attitude of his (Mr. Tilak's) enabled him to judge of the high character of the man. Although Mr. Tilak was a Brahmin, he was a true Nationalist. The speaker had to deal with various leaders in the country, but nobody excelled Mr. Tilak in the liberality of his views. He remembered when he was at Lucknow in 1916 when Mr. Tilak stood at the front not as a Hindoo but as a Nationalist. He stood for the cause of his Motherland. That was one of the characteristics of Mr. Tilak.

HIS HUMBLENESS.

Mr. Jinnah said that Mr. [illegible]dox Hindoo. Mr. Tilak [illegible]hest respect. He was [illegible] India and [illegible] colleague [illegible]llor of the [illegible] India. Inspite of all that, he was very humble. He never hesitated to go to men who were far humbler than himself. He had often come to the speaker's chamber very willingly when he found that it would be convenient for him to do so. That was exactly the sort of man Mr. Tilak was. In Mr. Tilak they had lost a leader at a critical moment in the political history of India. They had gone on certain lines so far as their political work was concerned for the last two years. It was perfectly true that the Rowlatt Act was the cause of most of their trouble. Fortunately they succeeded in having that Act annulled. That was the Black Act. The Non-cooperation movement was launched at that time by a man for whom he had great respect. They felt that the only answer was the launching of the Non-cooperation movement. The only question was whether the programme of Non-cooperation would be followed or not. That programme had gone on and it was for them to consider whether it should be modified or revised, for no programme could be final, specially in a country like India. Supposing their programme had not succeeded, was it any wrong to say that they had followed a particular programme which had not succeeded and, therefore, it should be modified? He wanted the people to consider whether the programme should not be modified at present. They would never get Swaraiya, unless they had settled their difference. For, a house divided in itself would never be able to face its opponents. The first and foremost thing was to close their ranks, never mind who was right and who was wrong. Let them formulate the programme in complete harmony. Unless they did that they would not be able to reach the goal of Swaraj.

REVISE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

When they got up in the morning, they found one section of the Press attacking another. It may be that some of the Non-cooperators may not be known to the people; it may be that amongst the Non-cooperators there were adventurers and some of them may be hunting for popularity; but he would like to tell them that in politics there were always black sheep. They were concerned with their own people. They should not make a permanent breach amongst themselves. The Non-Cooperation programme did not belong to the speaker. He, therefore, strongly urged them to, revise the programme with one object in view and that was how best to help the cause of the country they had all at heart. That was, to his mind, not a very difficult thing to do (hear, hear.)

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

With regard to the Premier's speech in the House of Commons on the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Jinnah said that the speech was one which ought to teach them a lesson if they had not learnt a lesson yet. Mr. Lloyd George said "There is one institution we will not interfere with, there is one institution we will not cripple, there is one institution we will not deprive of its functions or of its privileges and that is that institution which built up the British Raj—the British Civil Service in India." In his opinion, it was an exaggeration and not a true representation. He wanted to speak to them very frankly that they were, at present, divided amongst themselves and that there was no perfect unity amongst themselves. The British Government was not going to give them Swaraj at once. Assuming that the British Government was not going to redress their Khilafat wrongs; assuming that their Punjab grievances would not be redressed; how were they going to deal with the issue arising out of these questions? It was only when their countrymen would stand together that the British Prime Minister would feel sorry for his speech, as he (the Premier) was well-known for that. It was said by the "Times of India" that the Premier's speech was foolish. Some other paper had said that Mr. Lloyd George had made such a speech because he was in power. Mr. Lloyd George had said that the Reforms were an experiment and if they did not behave themselves they would be withdrawn. The Premier in making his speech had forgotten his power and responsibility and played himself a tool in the hands of the Diehards. What did that show? It may be that the Premier had lost his memory, or that he had made a foolish speech as the "Times of India" said. It may we that his speech was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the Diehards. Whatever might be the correct view, in the speaker's opinion, it was a flagrant breach of faith and pledge solemnly made by Parliament in August 1917 It was opposed to the Reform Act of 1919 and the King's Proclamation. (Hear, hear.).

Concluding, the speaker said that they could not respect the doctrine of the permanency of the British *Raj* in India. The speaker repudiated that statement. Let not the British Raj forget that the sword with which it maintained peace and order was made of steel, 3/4s of which was Indian Did they think that they could have maintained peace and order without the help of the people? He, therefore, appealed the audience to think over what he said on the matter. The time had come to put their heads together and adjust their differences and stand together. There were two courses left open for them, viz., (1) to work with the cooperation of the Government, (2) or to work in spite of the Government. It was a mistaken notion to depend upon the Government. They must ultimately depend upon themselves. They must stand on their own legs.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Jinnah terminated the meeting.

C. D. ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

CONSULTATION WITH MR. DAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee returned to Calcutta to-day from Gauhati.

In the afternoon, members of the Committee went to the house of Mr. C. R. Das to welcome him in their midst. They spent there about an hour in conversation with him, which was mainly about his health in the jail and that of other friends in or outside the jail.

The Committee commenced its labours at 3 in the afternoon, and examined witnesses mainly representing the District Congress Committee in Bengal. The Committee expected to complete the examination of Bengal witnesses to-night.

As at present arranged, the Acting President and members will stay here till the 14th instant and during the period they will have consultation with regard to the political situation with Mr. C. R. Das and other local leaders.

Intimation has been received that Hakim Ajmal Khan, President of the Committee, will arrive in Calcutta on the 13th instant.

PARTY TO C. D. COMMITTEE BY MADRAS VAKILS.

REPLY TO REGISTRAR'S LETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

The "Hindu" understands that the Vakils' Association of Madras has decided to appoint a Committee to draft a reply to the Registrar, Madras High Court, in answer to his letter regarding the party the Association gave to Pandit Motilal Nehru and others of the Civil Disobedience Committee.

MR. AMBAIDAS DESAI.

REFUSES TO VACATE STATE BUILDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

News has been received that Mr. Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai whose lands were recently attached by the Government of Bombay has now refused to vacate the State building in Dhasa for the newly appointed manager.

HAKIMJI AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Aug. 11.

Hakim Ajmal Khan has arrived in Khairpur State to attend on His Highness the Mir of Khairpur. He will be there for two days and may visit other places in Sind.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(MEMBERS AND STAFF.)

Courtesy—"The Hindu."

Front Row (seated) : Mr. V. J. Patel, Hakim Ajmal Khan (President) ; Pandit Motilal Nehru ; Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Aiyengar.

Back Row (standing) : Mr. M. A. Basit ; Mr. C. Rajagopalachari ; Dr. Ansari ; Mr. Hayat ; Mr. Lalji Mahrohi.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

COURSES FOR M. A. STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

The Senate of the Gujerat Vidyapith has ppointed a committee to frame courses in philosophy, mathematics and sociology for M. A. students.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

The president of the Nadiad Municipality has received an intimation of a resolution passed by the Government of Bombay to hand over the management of Primary Schools to the Municipality from 1st September and accordingly he has called general meeting of the Municipality to consider this resolution.

GUJARAT MUNICIPALITIES.

TEACHERS NOT PAID FOR MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

Several Municipalities in Gujarat have not been paying to their teaching staff for several months past the revised scales of pay sanctioned by the Government either owing to financial inability or the resentment at the dictation by the Government in matters educational.

Commenting on this fact the "Praja Bandhu" asks, "why these municipalities are not superseded and civil suits brought against their councillors as they are as much guilty of breach of rules under the Act as municipalities of Ahmedabad and Surat which did not keep their schools open for inspection by the Government Inspectors?"

GROSS EARNINGS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State Railways from 1st April to 29th July 1922 amounted to Rs. 29.59 crores. The budget estimate for the current year was framed in anticipation of a total gross earnings of Rs. 99.5 crores and the result of 17 weeks given above has fallen short of the estimate for that period by Rs. 306 lakhs. The results for the week show a further decline and are 4 lakhs less than the earnings for previous week. The Bombay Baroda and Central India, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways being mainly responsible for shortage of traffic has not yet come up to expectations. The Bengal Nagpur, the Bombay Baroda and Central India and the East Indian Railways have had less coaching and goods traffic than was expected. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have less goods traffic and the North Western Railway less military and goods traffic.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Shafi has been appointed Pro-Chancellor and Revd. F. E. Western, M. A. as Rector of the Delhi University. Both appointments are honorary.

His Excellency Sir William Marris left Simla on Friday for Shillong.

Sir Frederick and Lady Whyte arrived at Goernment House, Nainital, on Friday.

It is now stated that the Viceroy's contemplated visit to Burma is not settled.

His Excellency received the Chief of Phalton at Government House, Nainital, on Friday last.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Colonel Commandant R. H. Hare, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Pottinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blathwayt, Mr. F. E. Sharp and Mr. T. W. Dowding have arrived at Government House.

There was a Dinner Party at Government Government House on the 11th instant.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer rates in Calcutta were fifteen and five-eigths pence and demand bills fifteen and twenty-one and thirtytwo pence on the 12th inst.

SIR. H. BUTLER.

"A FORMIDABLE POLITICIAN & RULER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

A "Burma Gazette Extraordinary" contains over 37,000 names of electors, non-European constituency of the Legislative Assembly. Third candidate nominated in Mandalay is a Burman. The "Rangoon Gazette" describes the election under such circumstances as a democratic farce, electors being spread over the entire province, and canvassing or encircularing votes as an impossible task.

The "Rangoon Mail" describes Sir Harcourt Butler as an opportunist par excellence and past master at Machivellian policy of divide and rule and warns the Burmans and Indians in Burma against the danger of disunion as Sir Harcourt's personal qualities make him a formidable politician and ruler.

HEALTH OF MR. SAVARKAR.

SUSPECTED OF SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. Savarkar wires from Ahmedabad under date 11th August:—

Interviewed. Brother's condition is very serious. I suspect intestinal tuberculosis. I wired the Inspector-General of Prison for permission to consult a specialist. Awaiting reply.

OUTSIDE MEDICAL TREATMENT REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

The youngest of Savarkar Brothers was here to see his eldest brother who is at present in Sabarmati Jail. He found him seriously ill suffering from intense tuberculosis. He wired to the Inspector-General of Prisons to allow his brother outside medical treatment but in reply the Inspector-General has wired to him saying that they are looking after the prisoner.

CAIRO OFFICIAL AMBUSHED.

DRIVER KILLED : 3 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 13.

Cairo.—Five men, armed with revolvers, ambushed Mr. T. Brown, Director of the Horticultural Division, (Ministry of Agriculture), while he was driving home in a cab with his children and their nurse. The driver was killed. Mr. Brown, one child and the nurse were slightly injured. Mr. Brown believes that his assailants were students. So far no arrests have been made.

BOLSHEVIKS' COUP.

3 BRITISH SHIPS AT BATOUM SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 13.

Constantinople.—A telegram says that the Bolsheviks have seized three British ships at Batoum on the pretext that the vessels were formerly owned by the Russians. Some vessels of the British Fleet have left for Batoum, with which place the British merchants have ceased all trade.

CASUALTIES IN 'RALEIGH" MISHAP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Admiralty announce that ten men are missing from H.M.S., "Raleigh", and are presumed dead. The crew is sailing for Liverpool to-day. Admiral Sir William Pakenham gratefully declined the offer of assistance from the United States Navy Department as the crew of the "Raleigh" had landed safely.

A message from Halifax says six of the crew perished when engine-room was flooded. The "Raleigh" has a great hole in the tanks, and is lying twohundred yards from the shore with the bow waterline submerged.

THE WEATHER-COCK ON THE STEEPLE.

(Continued from previous page)

Government that should there be any bombardment of any religious places of Moslems nobody would guarantee that there would be absolute peace in India. Not only that, but the whole Moslem would, from one end to the other, would be aflame with resentment against that outrage. They wanted to impress upon the Government that all Indians were at one with Moslems on this question, and the Moslem cause was the cause of India as a whole.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

The chairman said Europeans had now realised that while Europe was getting weaker day by day, the Asiatic nations were getting stronger, and that was at the back of the mind of the Premier and his company. Mr. Natarajan had said that the Premier was the weathercock on the steeple. And that was a fact! He personally was not perturbed by the Premier's speech, as he was sure the gathering forces of Greece would be rolled back by the Turks. They must also realise that the better mind of England was slowly veering round and they must have lately read of the protest of the Near East Committee on the attitude of the British Cabinet. Whatever might the result of their protest, it was their duty to tell the Government that the whole country was behind the Moslems.

With a vote of thanks by Dr. Sathaye the meeting terminated.

EXPLOSION ON LINER "ADRIATIC."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Anxiety with regard to the White Star liner the "Adriatic" (Liverpool for New York) was aroused by wireless messages received from America reporting a bad explosion, in Number three hold, 300 miles off Portland (Maine). The liner, which has 900 passengers on board, is proceeding slowly, and might need assistance, but a later wireless message was received: "Everything Ok. No. assistance required."

LATER.

New York.—In the explosion on the 'Adriatic' two of the crew were killed, one was injured, and one is missing. The liner is proceeding at half speed to New York.

FIVE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

New York.—A wireless message from the liner "Adriatic" states that the explosion which was caused by a spontaneous combustion in a reserve coal hatch occurred early in the morning. Five of the crew were killed and four injured. No passengers were hurt. It is believed one of the killed was blown overboard by the force of the explosion.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON MAJOR NEILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 12.

It is reported that gunmen attacked Major G. Neilson, former Chief Intelligence Officer of Royal Irish Constabulary, in a lonely spot near Ashburton, Devon and inflicted severe bullet wounds upon him.

It is stated that Major Neilson, who recently arrived in England, had receive threatening, anonymous letters connected with Irish incidents. It is believed that he was followed to Devon by his assailants, who have escaped.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The story that Major Neilson was shot by gunmen in Devon is now discredited. Enquiries made in official circles by Reuter fail to establish that Major Neilson was in any way connected with any Irish department. Police are reticent.

It transpires that the villagers of Ashburton neighbourhood did not hear any shots, nor did gunshots cause Major Neilson's injuries. It is now stated that Major Neilson reached his cottage with his arm bleeding and with the letters "H. A." scratched on his chest. He told a circumstantial story of the attack. It appears that he has been suffering from malaria.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN OF INDIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Ralph Lester, formerly Captain in the Indian Army, has been found dead in Mall, with a revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in the head.

The deceased was the son of the Vicar of Bradden in Northamptonshire, and he had been unemployed for two years since his demobilisation.

WHEAT CROP STATISTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

According to the final general memorandum on wheat crop issued by the Department of Statistics, total area reported under crop is 282,34,000 acres as against 257,83,000 acres last year showing an increase of 9 per cent. the total yield of the crop which has already been harvested is estimated at 98,13,000 tons 457,94,000 (quarters of 480 lbs. each) as compared with 6,706,000 tons (312,95,000 quarters) last year or an increase of 46 per cent.

PRISON A TEMPLE.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. DAS

MR. MULLICK'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The citizens of south Calcutta this evening gave a public reception to Mr. C. R. Das on the occasion of his release from jail. A crowded open air public meeting was held attended by several leading Moderates and also non-co-operators. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Rajagopala Chariar and Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar of the Civil Disobedience Committee came to the meeting with Mr. Das and were received in oriental fashion by the blowing of conches and showering of flowers.

PRISON INTO TEMPLE.

Mr. S. N. Mullick, acting Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation presented an address printed on khaddar in Bengalee. Mr. Mullick said that although he did not see eye to eye with Mr. Das in politics he was a great admirer of his greatness. He felt that Mr. Das was far above ordinary human beings. Mr. Das embraced the rigours of prison life and remained unmoved when his wife was arrested and the only son imprisoned and stood by his principle like a rock. By going to jail he has turned prison into a temple and showed a noble example to eleven thousand men who followed him.

He then presented an address amidst shouts of :'Bande Matram" and "Mahatma Gandhi Jee Ki Jai" and "Desbandhu Ki Jai." The address contained a triouto to Mr. Das's devoted services to his country and concluded with the following words:—"As gold does not lose its lustre in contact with fire and sandal wood does not shed it perfume in friction with stone, so repression of a foreign administration cannot curb your innate greatness."

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Messrs. Iyengar and Chariar also spoke about Mr. Das's seluess services to Motherland.

Replying Mr. Das said that in the past he did not believe in politics. Even now he held himself aloof from the Congress when it was an arena of politics but as soon as he discovered in its deliberations the voice of India's culture and civilisation he hastened to join it. He had no antagonism towards the Europeans, let them have their own civilisation and culture but they must leave India alone to grow on her own lines of civilisation and culture. That was how India's purpose would be served, that was how her mission on the earth would be fulfilled.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The cheering increase in the value of the United Kingdom exports is the outstanding feature of the Board of Trade returns for July. The exports in that month totalled sixty and a half million sterling compared with forty-three million in July last year while the imports were 81¾ million sterling compared with 80¼ million sterling in the corresponding month last year.

CABLE ITEMS.

London Aug. 11.—A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Cox McEwen and Company has apointed a Committee to work with the Trustees. The net liabilities are estimated at aproximately £750,000 sterling and assets at £100,600.

London, Aug. 11.—Captain Cuttle was officially scratched from the St. Leger at 12 o'clock to-day.

Paris—The Standard Oil Company's concession for the exploitation of oilfields in Czecho Slovakia has been finally signed.

Reuter is authorised to deny the report that Earl Winterton contemplates shortly making a tour around the world, via India in a seaplane.

Washington.—Negotiations have been successfully concluded between Germany and the United States with a view to the establishment of a Commission to decide war claims.

Lord Napier of Magdala has left unsettled a personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £1,000.

CAPTAINS OF CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

The case against Congress and Khilafat volunteers who were recently arrested in Lahore has been decided by the District Magistrate, Lahore. The chief captains of Khilafat and Congress volunteers were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. One volunteer has been released on his giving a personal recognisance in a sum of Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for a year.

SIND WORKERS RELEASED FROM JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Aug. 11.

Maulvis Fateh Ali of Sujawal and Mahomed Moosa of Kotri and Dr. Parekhand of Hyderabad were released from jail last week.

Maulvi Alahdadkhoso of Badin has been sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment for refusing to furnish security under section 108.

Mr. M. M. Gidwani has resigned his post of lecturer in the Elphinstone College and taken charge of the Working Men's School in the mill locality in Bombay.

CHITTA RANJAN DAS

A SKETCH.

EARLY LIFE.

Chitta Ranjan was born at Calcutta on 5th November 1870. He was the second child of his parents. He was educated first in the London Missionary College, Bhowanipore, whence he matriculated in 1886, and subsequently in the Presidency College, Calcutta, whence he took his B. A. degree in 1890. At College, he gave promise of exceptional literary and oratorical gifts which he has so gloriously fulfilled in later life. After taking his degree he went to England originally with the idea of competing for the I. C. S. But events happend which saved his being drafted into "the heaven-born service." He took an active part in the electioneering campaign of Dadhabhai Naoroji and his speeches attracted attention both in England and in India. Later on when Mr. John Maclean M. P., in the course of a lecture made certain extremely offensive remarks against the Hindus and the Mussulmans. Chitta Ranjan organised a meeting of the Indians in England to protest against Mr. Maclean's conduct and made a powerful speech, as result of which Mr. Maclean was forced to apologise and resign his seat in Parliament. Soon after, he was called upon to make a speech on Indian affairs under the presidency of Mr. Gladstone which appears to have cost him his place in the civil service; for "though he came out successful in the open competitive examination, his name was chucked off from the list of probationers." Ultimately he joined the Inner Temple and was called to the Bar in the early nineties.

AT THE BAR.

On his return to Calcutta in 1893 he joined the High Court Bar; his practice underwent the inevitable tardiness of recognition which merit unaided by circumstance obtains in this world; and he was seriously handicapped in his professional life by the insolvency of his father and by his voluntarily sharing with him the responsibility for those debts. But real merit cannot remain unrecognised for long. The celebrated conspiracy case against Mr. Arabinda Ghose and others in 1908 in which he appeared as counsel for the defence pushed Chitta Ranjan into the fore-front of the Calcutta Bar. The fee that he received in that case was entirely inadequate for the labour that it involved. The trial lasted nearly six months. He had to incur a large debt to maintain his family during that long period. But such genuin sacrifice never goes fruitless or unnoticed. It paved the way for his fame and for a lucrative practice at the Bar. More than that, it produced two excellent results. It proved to the world the greatness and the purity of Arabinda Ghose and it brought about a life long friendship between him and Chitta Ranjan.

Since the release of Arabinda, he was engaged in many notable cases and his daily fees exceeded a thousand rupees. He appeared for the Dumraon Raj in the protracted litigation relating to that estate; he appeared for Mr. Vaidya, then Secretary of the Home Rule League at Nagpur, and got him acquitted on appeal. He successfully defended Dr. Mehta in Burma when he was prosecuted under the Defence of India Act. He was engaged by the Kutubdia internees at Chittagong. Just before quitting the profession in answer to the call of Non-Co-operation, he was engaged by the Government of India to appear in the Munition Board case.

HIS GENEROSITY.

Chitta Ranjan, like his father, is a man with generous impulses. Although he has earned enormously as an advocate he has put by very little for the future. The poor student who goes to him for monetary help can always be sure of a liberal donation from him. Latterly he has thrown all his savings into the national cause. He might easily have made a fortune to leave it for his only son but with a true philosopher's frame of mind he does not care for the morrow; and he cannot restrain himself from giving while he has the wherewithal to give.

HIS RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

In religious views, Chitta Ranjan is a Vaishnavita of the Chaitanya school. His father Babu Bhupen had, like most other English—educated Bangalees of his day, joined the Brahmo Samaj movement and worked heart and soul for the propagation of that cause. Chitta Ranjan too retains some of his father's views about religion and reveres the name of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. Only, according to him, the life-work of this great man 'has got to be re-estimated, re-valued, re-understood and re-interpreted."

But Chitta Ranjan was against the Europeanization of our cultural system. He believed more in natural growth than in transplantation. He believed in each nation growing by itself (of course not without being influenced by the growth of other nations around it) preserving its own distinct individuality in harmony with the rest of the world.

"With me nationality is no more political conception borrowed from the philosophy of the West. With me, a nation has to grow because a nation must grow. God's universe teems with varities of life. Every nation is one unit of such life. Every nation must grow to the evolution of life. This nation to which I belong must also grow, only we must help in its frowth. I value this principle of nationality as I value the principle of neutrality and religion. The service of country and nationately is service of humanity. Service of humanity is worship of God.

AS AN AUTHOR.

Chitta Ranjan's entry into Benglee literature dates from 1894 or 1895 when he published a volume of Banglilyrics called Malancha which introduced a new element of freedom and realism into modern lyrical literature in Bengal. But he curbed his literary tastes, and devoted himself wholly to the lawyer's life in order to remove the stain on his father's fair name. And when that was accomplished, he threw himself again into the Nationalist Movement in Bengal and in 1915 started a new Bengalee monthly, the Narayana. He has published four more, volumes of lyrics since then; Mala Attaryani, Kisore-Kishori and a Sagar Sangit, the first three of these contain poems inspired by the Vaishnava cult of Bengal. We are told that, in the original, these poems are full of fresh and refreshing ideas and reveal a wonderful power of direct and forcible expression, somewhat akin to Matthew Arnold's in English literature. And a perusal of his own translation of Sagar Sangit, the song of the Sea—and the verse renderings of the same by Srijut Arabinda Ghose fully justifies and corroborates this criticism. At the same time, they reveal what a great influence, the devotional literature of Vaishnovaism had excercised on his mind. He had recognised the inner significance of the sea—The milk-white ocean that serves the Lord as a bed of repose, that sings eternally in his ears a paesan or joy and praise. With his soul chastened and refreshed by such religious and poetic experiences he returned to politics with a new force and vigour of life as a poiltician.

When it is said that he re-entered politics in 1917, it is not meant that he was not till then taking any interest in the subject. There is no educated Indian since the starting of the Indian National Congress who does not think about Indian politics and take an interest therein. And Chitta Ranjan Das who, when in England, fought in the electioneering campaign of Dadabhai Naoroji, was not likely to remain quiet in India. He continued to take an unabated interest in the development of Self-government in his land and had been an active, though not a vociferous, member of the annual gatherings of the Congress and of the provincial organizations. In spite of it, however, he would not have come into the prominence that he now occupies had it not been for the two outstanding events that marked out definitely his political career.

The first was the announcement of the Secretary of State on the 20th of August, 1917. The announcement of the Secretary of State, furnished an acid test. The real strength of the several Congressmen was laid bare to the public. The babblers in politics had to stand aside and make room for workers. A scheme signed by 19 leading political thinkers was drafted and issued as the irreducible minimum of reforms which would be acceptable in India. Meetings were held everywhere and other scheme discussed. In the wilderness of schemes there was a likelihood of the main objects of the people being obscured. So Mr. Das felt himself impelled to come forward and emphasise the fundamentals.

The political speeches of Mr. C. R. Das delivered in 1917, all emphasise the ideal that India must place before herself. He pointed out the futility of discussing the details of scheme unless it clearly laid down "some sort of Government in which the Government officials would be responsible to the people whom they govern." The details might, according to him, be safely left to be worked out by the electorate in each province so that each province might mould its own destiny in her own peculiar way.

Mr. C. R. Das was a staunch believer in the immediate fitness of India for Swaraj. The oft-repeated reasons of the postponement of Reforms or a gradual regulated dosage of them carried to him, no conviction with it.

Speaking in the Congress at Calcutta in 1917, he emphasises this attitude.

"I want the power to build my own constitution. I want the power to build my own constitution in a way which is suited to this country and which afterwards will be referred to as the Great Indian Constitution. We are all agreed as to the great ideal. Let us gather strength to fight for it, let us fight for it with all our might and let us not rest content till the whole thing is granted to us.

It may be said that the British Parliament will never grant you that, but are we considering that at present? When they make a definite pronouncement as to what they are willing to give us it will be time then to meet again and formulate a definite scheme as to the way in which that ideal might be given effect to. But the time has not come to discuss about it, because I am afraid that in the discussion of it, the main ideal might get lost and I am now anxious to keep up that ideal before you."

AS A NON-COOPERATOR.

Mr. Montagu returned to England. He comforted himself with the idea that he had got several leaders of the country to accept his compromise. While in India he had realised how delay in the grant of reforms would be dangerous. He pursued the Reforms Bill forward and the Act was passed before the Congress met at Amritsar. And though the Congress expressed itself strongly against the inadequacy of the reforms, most of the leaders including Mr. Gandhi were in favour of co-operation with the Government with the working of the reforms. But Mr. C. R. Das was not the man who falls from the ideal he has set before himself. He opposed co-operation with the Reforms. And in all probability he would have kept back from politics, nursing in solitude his own ideal of Self-Government and trying by all lawful and peaceful means in his power to prepare the country for a complete scheme of Self-Government. But that was not to be; another event happened which determined the next stage in his political career. That event was the rise of Non-Cooperation movement. He himself explains the position in these words.

"I have often been asked what is the meaning of this movement? To my mind the meaning is clear. We want freedom; we want to realise the right of regulating our own lives, we want to realise the right of building up the great Indian Nation. We want to compel the bureaucracy to recognise that right.

"It is unnecessary to refer to the past. It is not my desire to perpetuate bitterness. It is my desire to strengthen our determination to achieve our freedom.

I advocate the method of Non-Cooperation as every other method has failed. I want you to cling to this method, come what may. This is our last chance and this at least shall not be in vain.

"Do you understand what Non-Cooperation means? You must withdraw your help in moving the powerful machinery of the bureaucracy. Do you realise how you can move this machinery. The bureaucracy works its wicked will through the pleaders, through doctors, through clerks, through their police officer, and through Magistrates and Judges.

"The method that I advocate is the method of sacrifice.

"The very simplicity of our life has become difficult of comprehension because of the tortuous and complex organisation which European culture and education have placed before us. Once you turn your face away from that, you will have faith in methods which belong to us, in standards which are really part of our blood and of our bones. What is more simple than the desire and the determination to withdraw your help from that which is false and unrighteous? And yet why do you experience such difficulties in forming that desire and fixing that determination."

In his lecture delivered in Patna in February, 1921, he traces the history of this new movement of this new idea.

"Think what happened in the Punjab and I cannot forget the Khilafat either. These instances you can forget. You remember there was a non-official committee appointed by the Congress. Last year we all met at Benares and we signed the joint report as non-official commissioner. The report was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi. We examined that report and discussed the matter. We purposely put our demands very low. We had made up our minds that we would put forward our demands and it ought to be no more a pious resolution and we must insist upon the Government to act up to our recommendation. Our legitimate demands were so few. Even these demands were treated with scorn and the offenders were left scot free. Subscriptions were raised for these villains. Ladies danced, I am informed, to collect money for the upkeep of those villainous offenders. We entered into a contract there in the holy city of Benares. It is for this blunder that Mahatma Gandhi has started Non-Cooperation."

His subsequent conduct cannot be put better than in his own words.

"Mahatma Gandhi started it, and after that my friend Mr. Motilal Nehru joined it. In the Calcutta Congress I did not join it because there was a great difference of opinion. Few read my speech because I was against Non-Cooperation at Calcutta. Is it not a fact that I opposed that resolution on the very ground of Non-Cooperation. Once I have made up my mind to accept it I must follow it. Afterwards I made up my mind that this Non-Cooperation must be more complete from the national point of view. I wanted to bring a more effective resolution. So far as my practice is concerned I have not accepted a single new case after the Calcutta Congress; I drafted another resolution. I specially went to Benares and there discussed the resolution with Mahatma Gandhi, with my friend, Madan Mohan Malaviya, with my friend Lala Lajpat Rai. I met again Mahatma Gandhi at Dacca and discussed with him again and he agreed to it. Those who knew of the inner working of the Nagpur Congress might have known now I worked day and night for that resolution and I tell you I succeeded."

"MY QUARREL IS WITH THE SYSTEM."

As early as 1917 he was clearly determined upon getting rid of the bureaucracy, as he calls it.

"My quarrel is not with the individual at all. My quarrel is with the system. It is the system which is responsible for the bad Government of this country. Why is the system bad? It is for this—that there is no responsibility. To whom is the Government of India responsible? Not to the people. They have got to take their orders from the British Parliament. Has the British Parliament got any time to devote to India or to make that responsibility real? No, they have neglected India not out of apathy but their own interest required it—they have to discuss so many questions which are of far greater importance to England than the question of India."

And Mr. Das was convinced that the new Reforms did not materially alter the situation.

"I care not whether you have Parliamentary councils or Legislative councils divided into so many compartments, whether you have an upper house and lower houses in order to govern the country. I want India to say in one voice that we will govern ourselves. That is the right we have. No Government can deprive us of that right. The moment you discover that, you will get Swaraj."

"What happened in the Punjab, what happened to our Mohamedan brethren and the passings of many oppressive laws from time to time" were to him further indications and more positive proofs that the bureaucracy had not changed its angle of vision, that nothing short of Swaraj was good for India. Mr. Das would have been a Non-Cooperator even if these events had not happened (as his attitude at the Amritsar Congress indicated), but he would have stood alone and there would have been no mass movement behind him.

HIS GREAT SACRIFICE.

The progress of Chitta Ranjan in the Non-Cooperation movement is too well-known to need a detailed discussion. He was chiefly instrumental in drawing the students away from the Calcutta colleges and the schools in Bengal as might be inferred from the lament of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. He was largely instrumental in collecting the large sum that was collected in Bengal for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. He has completely given up a lucrative practice and a leading position at the Bar. He has given away all his earnings in support of the National College at Calcutta where the students that came out of the other colleges were taught the use of the Charkha as a step in the attainment of Swaraj. And because of all this work that he did so whole-heartedly and so thoroughly, he was unanimously elected by the Congress organisations which had since the Nagpur Congress become Non-Cooperation organisations to be the President for the Session of 1921. For Mr. Das is a man with a personality, a man with ideal, a man who has heard the roar of the sea and cannot contain himself.

"It does not matter what happens to me—it does not matter what happens to the present generation, it does not matter what happens to the educated community of today, but what matters with me is the development of the nation. I look forward to the time when the nation will rise and stand in all its glory. I do not care whether I am alive or dead at that moment, whether my children will be living then or not—but the time will come when by God's grace we as a nation will make ourselves felt and will stand in all our strength and face the world. That is the ideal which appeals to me every moment of my life. I feel within myself that that is my appointed task. I shall devote all that I hold dear to the service of that cause; and if I die in the attempt, what then? Fail we alone? If I die in this work I believe I shall be born in this country again and again live for it, hope for it work for it, with all the energy of my life, with all the love of my nature till I see the fulfilment of my hope and the realisation of this ideal."

And whether or not we agree with Mr. Das in all that he does, this is clear that he is a great unselfish man actuated by high ideals and fully deserving of all our admiration and regard.

MESSAGE BEFORE ARREST.

Since the election of Mr. Das as the President of the Congress, events marched in rapid strides Early in December, Lord Ronaldshay defined the attitude of his Government towards the progress of Non-Cooperation to which Mr. Das replied on December 2nd by sending a message to the Congress workers, of which the following is an extract:—

"My first word and my last word to you is never to forsake the ideal of non-violent

(Continued on next page.)

CHITTA RANJAN DAS,

BENGAL'S FOREMOST LEADER,

Who was released on Wednesday last after six months' imprisonment on a political charge. A biographical sketch of this distinguished son of Bengal appears elsewhere in this issue.

CHITTA RANJAN DAS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Non-Cooperation. I know it is a difficult creed to follow. I know that sometimes the provocation is so great that it is extremely difficult to remain non violent in thought, word and deed. . . . Let us not forget that we, the Non-Cooperators, claim to hold the country. Let us realise that to the extent to which we do not succeed in so controlling the masses, be they hooligans or not, to that extent Non-Cooperation, has failed. The responsibilities are ours. . . . If we fail to exercise control over the masses, how can we claim to have success?" . . .

And this from his message to the people of Bengal:—

"Our duty is clear. The Indian National Congress has declared that Swaraj is our only goal and that Non-Cooperation is the only method by which to reach that goal. . . . The people of Bengal are now on their trial. . . . I ask my countrymen to be patient. I appeal to them to undergo all sufferings cheerfully. I call upon them not to forsake the sacred work which the Indian National Congress has enjoined. The Congress work is done and can only be done by volunteers. . . . I offer myself as a volunteer in the service of the Congress. I trust that within a few days there will be a million volunteers for the work of the Province. Our cause is sacred. Our method is peaceful and non-violent. Do you not realise that the service of our country is the service of God?"

ARREST AND CONVICTION.

Soon after the volunteer movement was declared illegal in Bengal and Chiraranjan Das, the only son of Mr. Das, was arrested on the afternoon of the 6th and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the 9th. Mrs. C. R. Das and Urmila Devi, the sister of Mr. C. R. Das, were also arrested on the evening of the 6th for obstructing the highway on the allegation that under cover of selling Khaddar they were trying to effect a *hartal*. Though ultimately they were let off with a warning by the Magistrate, other sensational arrests were made throughout the country. We were told that on the 9th instant, Mr. C. R. Das interviewed Lord Ronaldshay and that nothing was known about the result; and on the 11th came the news that Mr. C. R. Das himself had been arrested on a charge under Section 17-B of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The hearing of his case was adjourned from time to time and Mr. Das was an undertrial prisoner when the Congress met at Ahmedabad.

And none has put the position of the true Non-Cooperator in clearer and fewer words than he in the message which he delivered on the eve of his arrest on December 10th and the student of the life of Mr. C. R. Das cannot refrain from adding the latest messages that he has issued to the people and to the Congress-workers to indicate the line in which life is developing.

"This is my last message to you, men and women of India. Victory is in sight, if you are prepared to win it by suffering; it is in such agony as that through which we are passing that nations are born; but you must bear this agony with fortitude, with courage and with perfect self-composture. Remember that so long as you follow the path of non-violence, you put the bureaucracy in the wrong; but move by a hair's breadth from the path which Mahatma Gandhi has mapped out for you and you give away the battle to the bureaucracy. Swaraj is our goal, Swaraj not in compartment, not by instalment, but Swaraj whole and entire. Now it is for you, men and women, to say whether we shall attain the goal for which we are striving.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Das is only just over fifty years old now and in the full prime of life. As years pass by newer aspects of his greatness might develop with the march of events and the full influence and true bearing of his life is impossible of final assessment at present. We must rest content for the present with an appreciation of the view he has so clearly expounded in his undelivered Presidential Address: Ahmedabad Congress of December, 1921, as indicating the scope and future development of his career and accordingly the following extracts therefrom are made:—

"We have arrived at a critical stage in our struggle with the bureaucracy. . . . I come from the struggle which has just begun in Calcutta, chastened and purified, and if I have no worldly wisdom to give, I at least bring before you unbounded enthusiasm and a resolute determination to see this struggle through.

. . . And what is Non-Cooperation? It is the refusal to be a party to preventable evil, it is the refusal to accept or have any part in injustice; it is the refusal to acquiesce in wrongs that can be righted, or to submit to a state of affairs which is manifestly inconsistent with the dictates of righteousness. And as a consequence, it is the refusal to work with those who on grounds of interest or expediency, insist upon committing or perpetrating wrong. (Stokes.) . . . We break in order to build: We destroy in order to construct. We reject in order to accept. This is the whole history of human endeavour. . . . It requires no wisdom to see that, if every one of us withdraw our helping hand from the machine that is relentlessly working to prevent our growth and self-realisation as a nation, the machine must of necessity cease to work. This, then, is the philosophy on which the Non-Cooperation movement is based to defy with absolute constancy the hostile powers that would hamper in any way our growth and self-fulfilment as a nation, to keep its evil always in view, not hating the power, but recognising its evil as an evil and refusing no suffering that the malice of that power can invent."

The Address ended with a justification of the boycott of the Prince's visit clearly expressing the Non-Cooperator's point of view.

On the 14th February, Mr. Das was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. —The "Indian Review."

DEATH OF MR. KARUNAKARA MENON.

GREAT JOURNALIST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, one of the oldest of journalists and publicists of this Presidency, passed away at 4 a.m. to-day. The late Dewan Bahadur commenced his journalistic career on the "Hindu" under Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, its founder and 1st Editor. While closely connecyed with its editorial department he also served as its manager. Later he succeeded Mr. G. Subramania Iyer in the editorial chair of the "Hindu" and continued to hold that office until the paper passed under the present management. During this period he was also editing the "Madras Review" a quarterly, which enjoyed a wide circulation. Soon after leaving the "Hindu" he started the "Indian Patriot," an English daily, which after a career of about twelve years had to discontinue primarily owing to the failing health of the Editor. His demise will be regretted all over India and by a large circle of his friends and admirers.

SIND NEWS.

DACOITIES DAILY OCCURRING.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 11.

The Sind Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee has completed its labours and drafted its report which the Secretary has taken to Calcutta to submit it before the All-India Civil Disobedience Committee.

Four merchants of Grahiyasid have been committed for trial for counterfeiting rupee notes.

Reports about thefts and dacoities in many parts of Sind are becoming a daily feature of newspapers in Sind. The Police are doing their best and have succeeded in tracing many culprits.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

DR. NATESAN'S NOTICE OF MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Dr. C. Natesan has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council:—

That this Council recommends to the Government to be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Lloyd George, the apprehensions of this Council caused by the speech of the latter, in the House of Commons on about 3rd or 4th August, in connection with the debate on the Civil Service and also to communicate to them the desire of this Council to the effect that the Prime Minister should make an early public announcement denying all intention to go behind the famous Declaration of 1917, and expressing his intention to stand by that declaration:—(1) to secure full responsible Government of this country in the fulness of time, and, (2) as a step in that direction, to introduce self-Governing institutions in this land, and (3) to Indianise the Service as far, and as early, as possible.

SWARAJ FLAG AT JUBBULPORE.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT. DECLINES TO TAKE ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 11.

The following press communique has been issued by the local Government:—

"As some misunderstanding has arisen regarding the attitude of the local authorities at the time of the visit of the Civil Disobedience Committee to Jubbulpore, the local Government considers it desirable to issue a further communique in the matter. The Commissioner of the Division brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor, who was in Jubbulpore at the time the resolution of the Municipal Committee regarding the presentation of an address and the hoisting of a national flag on the town hall. His Excellency the Governor directed the Commissioner to refer the case for instructions to the local Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government.) The Hon. the Minister for Local self-Government considered that the action of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee was objectionable, the Ministry of Local Self-Government decided that no action should be taken in the matter and instructed the Commissioner accordingly."

MRS. NEHRU ENTERTAINED.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Jawahirlal Nehru were entertained on Saturday at an afternoon ladies party given by Mrs. Bachubai D. Thakkar at "Anand Bhawan," the residence of Mr. Dhabolkar at Chowpati, when a distinguished gathering of over a hundred ladies was present. An enjoyable programme of music and recitations was gone through, on the conclusion of which Mrs. Motilal Nehru made a stirring appeal to all ladies to use *khadar* and to popularise it among the masses and exhorted them to be Swadeshi in every respect.

MURDER OF A MERCHANT.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Aug. 12.

Ram Sarup Das, a bicycle merchant, has been found dead. His course was found in a well with a heavy stone tied round his neck. Foul play is suspected and the crime is alleged to have been actuated by motives of jealous revenge. The police investigation is proceeding.

LAST WEEK OF
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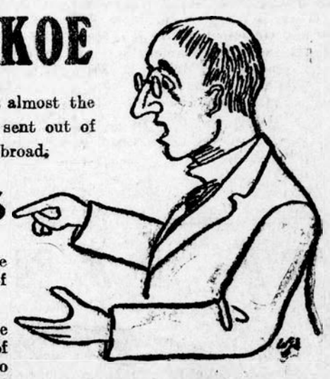

Indian Tea Statistics prove that almost the entire output of this superb tea is sent out of India every year for consumption abroad.

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The directors of the firm have irrevocably decided not to ship any of their choice product abroad, but to reserve it entirely for sale to people residing in India, whom they consider should have the privilege, hitherto denied them, of purchasing the best that the country produces.

Amber Tips will cost you just a little more, but it will repay you handsomely to buy it, instead of the common, old-fashioned tea, whose sole claim to recognition lies in its ancient lineage, or the absurd theory of packing in impossible-to-make tins.

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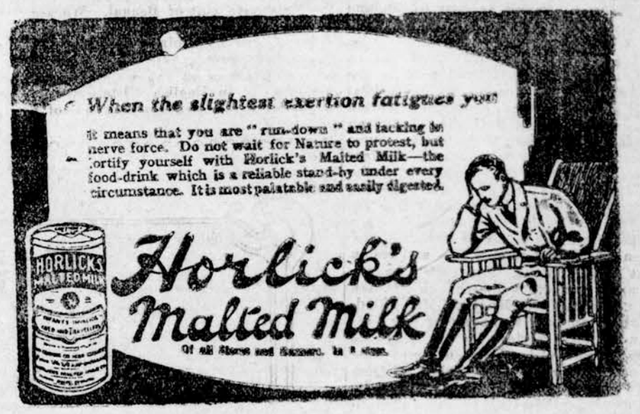
When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Horlick's Malted Milk

Miracle of Spiritualism

THIS Wonderful Planchette is made of wood and is shaped like a heart, Underneath are two pantagraph wheels about two inches high. There is a hole in the so made plank of board. In this hole is fixed an ordinary pencil which is so adjusted as to form as it were, the third le of the Planchette. In the centre of the Planchette is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full SPIRITUAL and MESMERIC power. (This is the special pattern of Professor N.P. Kotie. The Planchette is then placed upon a sheet of white paper and two persons lay their hands lightly upon it, not in any way influencing its motion hen one of them or a third person, asks a question, and the wheels move The Planchette traverses the paper, and the pencil, of course, following the motion of the wheels, write, the reply very distinctly and freely. It is no necessary to ask the question aloud, a mental question is quite sufficient, and all languages are alike to the Planchette. Our Planchette is unique. Anybody may use it. It immediately writes the answers to the questions put to it. Everybody should own a Planchette. Price Rs. 5/8 (9s.4d.) including postage and packing.

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REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.

The "H Kesari." Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26, :—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof. Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present, and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon. Esq., of Messrs Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921 :—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came herefrom India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainemnts I am in success every time with yourPlanchette."

I. B. Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September 1921 :—"I am glad to inform you that I am successful in getting answers from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 19-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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LOK - TILAKS' ANNIVERSARY.

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Shreemati Kastooribai Gandhi, who visited Mr. Wagh's Studio was highly pleased with the busts and statues of Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandits Malaviya and Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Rabindranath Tagore, and others, made by Mr. V. V. Wagh.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA writes:—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio it has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th March, 1922.

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2. Kindly send to the above address two Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I already got one from you the other day and am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (Sd.) Capt. V. Bhushan I. M. S. 7-1. G. H Dera Ismail Khan

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Literature and Art.

JAIL DIARY.

JAIL DIARY. By C. Rajagopalachar. Swarajya Printing and Publishing Co., Madras.

In these 136 closely printed pages is unfolded the day-to-day story of a three months' incarceration as a common felon of India's stalwart patriot, Mr. C. Rajagopalachar, by his own pen. In common with thousands of his countrymen Mr. C. Rajagopalachar's crime was the love of his country and a refusal to see it any longer in bondage. He, therefore, found himself "late in the afternoon on 21st December, 1921, into the Vellore Central Jail"—to pass three months in company with murderers, house-breakers and dacoits.

The Jail Diary is a simple daily record, the first impressions of jail life and routine. Incidentally a flood of light is thrown on the methods which a civilised Government adopts in fulfilling its responsibility of civilising an uncivilised people. We have here revealed to us in the prisons a system of governing men after the bureaucrats' own heart, a little world of white and brown bureaucrats indulging in their art and flourishing immune, away from the public gaze. The author of the Jail Diary is a Non-Cooperator whose creed is to court suffering as self-discipline and by love conquer all ills. He has deliberately sought imprisonment and he enthusiastically accepts every suffering as an opportunity for self-purification. But we can see how even his sense is shocked at the brutal inhumanity of the conditions obtaining in an Indian jail.

In conformity with the Roman jurisprudence the avowed principle of punishment in the Indian Penal Law is essentially deterrent and reformative, not so much revengeful. Generally speaking all offences are against the State and it is claimed that an offender is awarded punishment with the twofold object of serving as a warning to others not to follow his example and an incentive to himself to reform and be good. The criminal is not punished purely for the sake of punishment or in the spirit of malicious vindictiveness. But we find a totally different thing in actual practice. The prisoners are continually subjected to provokingly pinching methods every moment of their lives. All the little inhuman tricks that callous brutality can devise are practised on them. Lices and bugs are a necessary paraphernalia of jail equipment. Confinement in solitary cells at the slightest excuse, beating and abusing are the order of the day. It appears that the punishment awarded in courts is only a part and a very monor part, too, of the poor victim's ordeal. It is only an entrance pass for greater ordeals inside the jails prescribed by the jail authorities. Under the jail regulations the jail authorities seem to have their own powers to amuse themselves with. Hidden from and unknown to the public outside, these tortures bespeak the real system the effect of which is the complete demoralisation of the unfortunate condemned. The food provided to the prisoners is about the limit on the side opposite to hygiene, sanitation and nourishment. Any rubbish is supposed to be good enough and as a consequence dysentry and diarrhoea are the prevailing maladies in the jail.

These methods are not deterrent in the larger sense, for they are practised in the close secrecy of the jails. They are not reformative for, human nature being what it is, they provoke revolt not penitence, bitterness and ill-will not introspection and reform. They stiffle, in the miserable convicted, any sense of self-respect or duty towards society that may have been in him. He loses all interest in life and becomes cynically indifferent to everything around him—an irresponsible, wandering vagabond with a crushed soul and a corrupted sensibility. When these conditions are compared to those obtaining in the case of European prisoners, however heinous their crimes the irresistible conclusion is that in the case of Indians all high-pitched theories of civilisation are cast to the winds and a deliberate maliciousness is brought into play.

Then the system is such that once convicted, the wretched victim is in many cases not allowed to be free even when he has run his sentence and is outside the jail. In this connection Mr. Rajagopalachar relates the pathetic story of a young boy who got jail for unknowingly receiving stolen property, the real thief having absconded. The thoughts of this young boy always turned to the time when he would be free after six months and subjected to Police surveilance afterwards. For a certain period many of those who have run a sentence have to report themselves to the Police, and at every failure of the latter to trace the real culprits of any crime these "formerly convicted" are again hauled up. Thus once convicted, under whatsoever circumstances it may have been, they ever afterwards bear the hall-mark of a suspect and are at the mercy of these myrmidons of the law. Corruption and bribery in the Police service are thus, to a large extent, explained; and it is thus too that the "Jail bird" is manufactured.

But, whereas, this is the general routine, the treatment meted out to Non-Cooperators is, in addition, mean and revengeful. They are taunted and ridiculed for their principles and their patriotism. Their creed of non-violence is tested by all sorts of petty provocations and sordid pinpricks. Mahatma Gandhi is made to stand before the Superintendent's table, when friends visit him! Mohamed Ali should talk to his mother, wife and children in English!

Apart altogether from the objects for which the Non-Cooperators sought jail, one advantage of incontestable value has been the light that has thus been thrown on the jail system. Then, the example of suffering and sacrifice of the Non-Cooperators could not but have a wholesome effect on the jail staff, however callous. "Of the jailor and chief warder, I am proud to say", records Mr. Rajagopalachar at the end of his stay, "that there has been a wonderful change in their temper, behaviour, and it may even be asserted, in their character." This is by no means a small achievement.

The Non-Cooperators are not liked in jails because of the disclosure that is effected of the inconceivable system that is prevailing there. With their advent most of the tortures have to be discontinued and there is now visible a tendency to keep them apart and away from the other prisoners. With what we know about the jails now, it is no wonder that this is so.

INDIAN HISTORICAL TRADITION.

A very large amount of historical information is held in solution in diverse works in Sanskrit. There was no specific historical literature among the Hindus before they came to know the Musalmans. To extract history out of the defuse records in which the legends and unsifted tradition josle with historical data has been now systematically attempted for nearly quarter of a century by Mr. F. E. Pargiter, some time Judge of the Calcutta High Court. He has systematised his studies in a work of high reseach. Ostensibly the "Ancient Indian Historical Tradition" deals with the Puranas and the historical element is believed to be their frame work. In reality it is an amount of reliable information regarding the Vedas, the Puranas and even the epics in so far as genealogies of the ancient Hindu semi divine heroes and their descendents are concerned.

Mr. Pargiter comes upon as much fiction as deliberate fabrication. But fictitious pedigree presupposes genuine pedigrees. And it is absurd to suppose that fiction completely ousted truth from the old records of the Hindus. If any one holds that these family trees are worthless it is incumbent on him to show substantial grounds and reasons for his assertion. Mr. Pargiter proceeds to test the credibility of the historical element in the Puranas. It looks sometimes like looking for a needle in a baystack.

In Mr. Pargiter's opinion there was a real endeavour to ascertain and preserve the genealogies correctly because there were men who made a special study of them and certain terms of a technical nature indicate that each was carefully examined and the best tradition adopted. According to him questionable influences came into play when the Brahmans obtained the custody of the Puranas. The book bears witness to the contribution of non-Brahmans to the culture and literary tradition of India. As a specialised subject it will appeal to the classes interested in the legendry and traditional literature of the Hindus, But certain of its chapters will call for a revision of some of our theories of the Aryan immigration into India from the North West. Mr. Pargiter identifies the Ailas with the Aryans and has worked up a strong case for holding that India was not the receiver but the sender out of colonies, and that it was not a question of immigration but one of emigration.

According to him what we call the Aryan race is what the Indian tradition designates the Aila race. The Ala Power began at the spot marked by modern Allahabad. He fortifies his theory by some cogent data. The North West frontier had never any sacred memories. All ancient Indian belief and veneration are centres in mid-Himalayan region. It is the only sacred land outside India proper. The list of rivers in the Rig Veda is in regular order from the East to the North West, and not the reverse. If the Aryans entered India from the North West and had proceeded Eastward to the Punjab only as far as the Saraswati and Jumna at the time of the composition of the Rig Vedic hymns, it is surprising that the hymn groups the rivers not according to the progress but reversely from the Ganges which they had hardly reached. Strong arguments are lent to the theory by the Mitanni inscriptions at Boghazkuei where far away from India some 1500 years before Christ is encountered the mention of gods which are identified as Indo-Iranian.

Mr. Pargiter makes the revolutionary suggestion that there may have been no Indo-Iranian period at all. The outspread of populace from India out towards the North-West can equally account for the existence of gods with Indian names and Kings with Iranian-like names in the Treay of the Mitanni inscriptions. It may also have led to the genesis of the Iranian linguistic, and religious differences of Iran may be explained quite as well in this way as by the current theory. The theory is further developed in a very important chapter on the earliest Brahmans and the Vedas. A corollary to the new hypothesis advocated by Mr. Pargiter makes the Brahmans to have little to do with the Aryan conquest. His reason overthrows the received belief regarding the North-West and the Punjab country being the *locale* where the Vedic Hymns were composed.

MARATHI SHORTHAND.

MARATHI SHORTHAND SYSTEM. By V. S Bendre (154, Shanwar Peth, Poona City). Price Rs. 2/8.

This is an admirable attempt in an original direction in the Marathi language. The author frankly admits that there is nothing strictly original either in the composition or in the conception of the work. The main difference between the author's system and those already in the field is that whereas the latter have confined themselves purely to the needs of Marathi, as such, the present one is built upon a principle which takes into account the common factors of the vernaculars, so that one who knows one or more of these vernaculars could with little extra effort, write in shorthand in each one of them. This is evidenced by the fact that the author has already two books in print in Gujerati and Hindi in the same system.

The chief merit of this system is that the joined-vowel principle (i.e. starting with vowels and consonants right from the beginning so that there is nothing to unlearn in the end) is adopted. The system, being a first attempt, is by no means perfect. Thus, for example, nowhere in the book do we find an attempt made to indicate exceptions to some comprehensive rule, though such exceptions are bound to arise. This and other defects will disappear as more heads than one are brought into play and a more uniformly developed system emerges.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PERSIA.

"A BRIEF HISTORY OF PERSIA." S. H. Jhabwalla, B.A.). (Printed at the Bharat Seva Press, Bombay.).

The book contains a brief account of the Peshdadians, the Kayanians and the Achoemenians—the ancient Persian Kings, who, at one time, were the mighty rulers of the Persian Empire. There are, indeed, several works on the subject, including the "Histories of Parsis" by Mr. Karaka. The knowledge of Ancient Persian History of an average educated Parsi is very scanty, for the simple reason that his energies are diverted towards other branches of knowledge. Parsis must admit with shame that most of their co-religionists are entirely ignorant of the ancient history of their forefathers. It is, of course, very rarely that one comes across Oriental scholars in the Parsi Community. The author is strongly of opinion that a knowledge of the great and heroic achievements of the great ancestors of Parsis is not only essential for the present-day Parsi youths but that it alone can keep alive the burning fire of Zoroastrianism in their hearts. The undisputed fact that the Parsi youths have no liking for ancient Persian History goes to show to what an extent they are being gradually Europeanised. They will very easily give out, if called upon to do so, some unimportant facts from the English history, because of the fact that it forms a part of their regular studies at school or college. The author remarks: "Where a community's youth is so deficient or ignorant in its knowledge of its own past history it may safely be marked down as gradually diminishing its interest in its own welfare and stability."

This booklet, therefore, is meant to help those Europeanised Parsi youths who have, up to now, not had an opportunity to know the history of their ancestors.

"SABARMATI."

The Gujrat Mahavidyalaya has resolved to publish a bi-monthly Gujrati magazine which will be called 'Sabarmati.' It will contain articles by both the the students and professors of the Mahavidyalaya. The annual subscription will be Rs. 2. The first number will be out by the middle of this month.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Voice of the New Revolution: by Blanche Watson, (Saraswati Library, Calcutta), As. 8.

Christ and His Message for India: by K. K. Kuruvilla.

Aspects of Ahimsa: by N. K. Gogte, As. 6.

Imperialism: by K. M. Panikkar, (Arka Publishing House, George Town, Madras).

The New Russia: by Postage and Jackson, (Arka Publishing House, George Town, Madras).

The Voice of Bengal: Mrs. C. R. Das's Presidential Address, (Arka Publishing House, George Town, Madras).

The Struggle for Swaraj: Pt. Motilal Nehru (Arka Publishing House, George Town, Madras).

Relations of the Sexes: Count Leo Tolstoy, (Arka Publishing House, George Town, Madras).

Future of Exchange and the Indian Currency.—By H. Stanley Jevons. (Humphrey Milford.) Oxford University Press, Rs. 15.

Umar Khayyam.—By Masud Ali Varesi. (Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., London), pp. 283. 10s. 6d.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN.

A few copies of the special souvenir edition of "The Japan Advertiser" issued in connection with the recent visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Japan, have been sent to us. Detailed accounts of the Prince's tour and the innumerable functions in which he participated during his brief stay in the land of the Rising Sun and Chrysanthemums, are given in the two parts of the edition. Both are profusely illustrated and the cover designs, in brilliant colours, are particularly striking.

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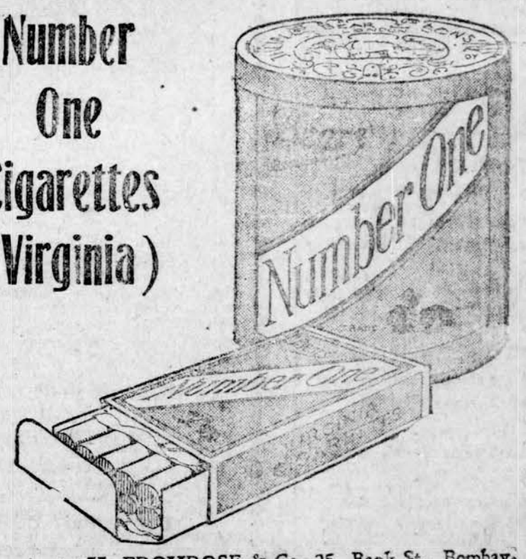

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